A L Bancroft & Co.
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 50
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L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland,

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. my18-3m

BRICKS! BRICKS!

And Brick Buildings.

The undersigned having consolidated their interests in the brick and building business, are now prepared to contract and erect structures of brick, or any building in the line of brick work, at low prices. We feel confident that we can and will erect brick buildings for a less price than any other locality upon the coast. It has been satisfactorily proven that brick withstood the terrible fire fiend in Chicago better that stone or any other material that was used in erecting the costly structures in the famed city of the great northwest, and as this is a very dry county the greater part of each year, (this a wet season) hence the necessity of building habitations and places of business out of indestructible material by the fire element, and guard against the extreme of the summer sun. Brick houses can be made much cooler than wooden ones.

To the People of Woodland and Vicinity

We would say that we intend to manufacture a large amount of brick this season, which will enable us to sell and erect buildings for a less price than if we did not manufacture largely.

To the People of Dixon and Davisville

That we will furnish you brick upon the cars in Woodland at a low figure when any considerable quantity is taken.

For any of the people in the country, living at too great a distance to haul bricks from our yard here, we are prepared, if they desire it, to make the brick upon their farms and erect their buildings.

Woodland, March 9th, 1872.

jo8-3m CRAFT & ELLIOTT.

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. jel

SACRAMENTO STAGE LINE

Through Direct Every Day!

After this date a Daily Stage will run to Sacramento and return.

Leave Capital Hotel, Woodland, at 7 o'Clock A.M. and 2 P.M.

Leave Golden Eagle and Capital Hotels, Sacramento, at 8 o'Clock A.M. and 2:30 P.M.

Through Fare, $1.50.

ALL ERRANDS AND COMMISSIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

je22-3m A. S. HOUSE & CO.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, and, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

je29-tf M. W. HOWELL.

ARCADE RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building immediately opposite the College and one door East of Pryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated. my25-3m

W. D. CHILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the State and United States Courts. Bankruptcy a speciality. Office with Judge Thompson, one door west of the "Mail" Office, Woodland. au3

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Having this day formed a copartnership for the practice of medicine, will be found at their office at all hours when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. jy20-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jy13-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jy13-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. jy6

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. jy6

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office under Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodland. Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Accounts, drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, etc. Abstracts of titles furnished on short notice. je29-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je2-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je22-3m

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Peirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows Block, Woodland.

Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.

Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. je15

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. je15-3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT, Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. je15

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

je15] SACRAMENTO. [3m

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. je8-3m

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. je8

CREED HAYMOND. W. C. STRATTON.

HAYMOND & STRATTON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets, Sacramento. je1-3m

J. I. UNDERHILL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Office at the Court House, Woodland. Room formerly occupied by the Sheriff. je1-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. my11-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my11-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. my11

W. W. PENDEGAST. THOS. P. STONEY.

PENDEGAST & STONEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office: Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Edgington's Building, Napa City. Attend to business in the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, also the Supreme Court and Yolo Co. my11

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. je22-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management.

The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.

Woodland, July 20th, 1872. jy20-tf

Sumner's Letter to the Colored Men—His View of Grant and Greeley.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.—A letter from Senator Sumner to the colored citizens of the United States is published. It is written in reply to a communication addressed to him by a number of colored citizens, who regard him as the purest and best friend of their race, and who ask his judgment and advice as to which of the two Presidential candidates, judging from their antecedents and present position, will, if elected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and law, respecting their civil political rights, and will consequently be the person for them to vote for. The letter is dated July 11th.

The reply of Sumner, dated July 29th, is very long, making about two newspaper columns. After expressing his gratification at finding that they place such great confidence in his friendship for them, and in his political judgment, he answers that his political opinion will be given, as they rightly suppose, free from personal or partisan prejudice. He remarks that in their inquiry they naturally put their rights in the foreground, and he also does, believing that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the complete recognition of their rights, so that the two races shall live in unbroken harmony together.

He says that their inquiry is one of many similar ones from colored citizens in other parts of the country. He will, he says, answer these inquiries candidly and conscientiously, and begins with the antecedents of the two candidates. He proceeds to contrast the life of Greeley and Grant from early life, reciting the disadvantages of the former in being born poor and obliged to educate himself in a printing office, while Grant was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character, the other with a military commission. One was trained for a civilian, the other for a soldier. Greeley stood forth as a reformer, President Grant enlisted as a Democrat, and at the election of Buchanan fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Greeley from early life was in full sympathy with the colored race. He was always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never had at any time shown any sympathy for the colored race. Greeley earnestly desired that his colored fellow-citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage, while Grant was on the other side.

Having shown that Greeley has been a lifelong friend of the colored race, he proceeds to give his reasons for believing that Grant was not their friend, and first reviews at length the history of the San Domingo scheme, which he says was a great outrage upon the colored race, repeating in substance the arguments and assertions used in his speech in the Senate on that subject. He next passes to the present position of the two candidates, and contrasts the two Conventions which nominated them and the platforms upon which they stand, and argues that the Cincinnati Convention was more properly a Republican Convention and the Cincinnati platform more truly Republican than the Philadelphia platform, and that, therefore, Greeley has the advantage over Grant, not only in antecedents but in present position.

He next contrasts the supporters of Greeley and Grant, and declares that here Greeley also has advantages, Grant being supported by office-holders and members of rings, while Greeley is backed by a large number of Republicans unwilling to continue the present misrule, and by the Democratic party, which, in coming forward to unite in the Liberal movement have become Democrats according to the original signification of the term. He regards it as idle to say that Greeley and the Republicans who nominated him are any less Republicans because the Democrats unite with them. He declares that the Republican principles of equal rights to all will be carried out in the Government.

Speaking for himself, he says his vote will be given for Horace Greeley, and in conclusion, he unhesitatingly advises his colored fellow-citizens to support Greeley and Brown as true friends to their race.

BULK SHIPMENTS.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* endorses the following as reasons why grain is not shipped in bulk:

"First the dry wheat of California is liable when coming in contact with a humid atmosphere to swell and burst the vessel, thus requiring a peculiar interior construction of vessels to permit it to be carried safely. Loose wheat also by its shifting endangers the safety of the ship."

It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that grain can be shipped to England, Australia or China, with perfect safety in bulk. This fact is worth more than all the speculations on the subject, and is proof that the causes assigned why grain is not shipped in bulk are not the true ones. The principal obstacle in the way is Isaac Friedlander. He controls in a great measure the grain market on this coast, as well as the shipping. It is not to his interest particularly to ship in bulk, and consequently it is not done. Whenever this monopoly can be broken up or Friedlander concludes to ship in bulk it will be done, but not before.—*Vallejo Independent.*

A. S. SULLIVAN, a leading Democrat of New York, in a late speech, said: "There is to-day a warmer heart in the great Democratic breast toward the Liberal Republicans than there ever has been, even, I was going to say, between Democrats and their brother Democrats. They know that the Liberal Republicans had to sacrifice much in taking these steps. All honor to them! We are proud to labor with them, we are proud to hold in our hands the same banner, because it has inscribed upon it the principles of justice, liberty, local self-government, the Constitution of the United States, the protection of every man in all the political rights of an American citizen, no matter what may be his color or nativity."

INDIANA.—A prominent Democratic politician of Indiana writes to the New York *Sun* that the Hendricks State ticket will have more than 30,000 majority in October, and that Indiana will give Greeley and Brown a still larger majority in November next.

Three Millions Starved in Persia.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer*, writing from Oroomiah, May 27th, says: We are glad to see that measures are taken to contribute for the sufferers by this fearful famine raging here. There is great need of aid. The distress about us is very great, despite all our efforts. Much life has been saved, and thousands bless the Christians who are extending succor to these starving ones. We have endeavored to use the means placed at our disposal in the most economical way—that is, to benefit the greatest number, and still save from utter demoralization. We have tried to help those who are still disposed to help themselves, by furnishing seed to sow, cotton to spin, spades with which to work, and employing multitudes in work for the general good. Our large body of native pastors and teachers have rendered us much assistance and saved us from imposture.

But the crowd of refugees from other and more destitute districts increases, and our doors are thronged with the starving crowd. Some of the scenes are heartrending.

An Armenian writes to us from Teheran that it is computed that 106,000 have fallen victims of the famine and died in that city. Probably many were refugees from other and more destitute places. He says it is believed that not less than 3,000,000 have died of starvation in Persia.

From Hamadan our helper writes that cannibalism is awfully prevalent, and that young children are decoyed from their homes, killed and eaten. The English consul at Tabreez, in writing us to-day, says: "I have requested the famine relief committee to forward you whatever funds they may have at present in their hands. I do not think any part of Persia is in such a frightful state. Cannibalism seems to be the universal rule." Let not friends say, "Before our aid can reach them the harvest will have come." Tens of thousands will need to buy cattle and farming utensils. A long time will elapse ere the nation can rise to its feet. Help should be given, and that generously.

SAMPLES OF REFORM.—Austin Blair, late Radical Governor of Michigan, at present member of Congress, in one of his recent excellent campaign speeches in that State, made the following statements respecting Grant's civil service reform in Mississippi:

"As a specimen, I take the Second District of Mississippi, represented by Colonel Joseph L. Morphis, a Republican. Since November 30, 1866, that district has had four Collectors, all of whom have been defaulters. A certificate from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the date of appointment and amount of defalcation as follows:

H. B. Shepard, appointed Nov. 30, 1866, defaulter for $78,801 22.

William Willis, appointed May 1st, 1868, defaulter for $62,039 84.

W. C. V. Hick, appointed August 20, 1869, defaulter for $6,629 80.

B. B. Emery, appointed November 14, 1869, defaulter for $58,314 48.

All these appointments, Colonel Morphis tells me, he has steadily opposed; but he could not be listened to, because they were friends of Senator Ames or some powerful person who had the ear of the Administration. They were none of them citizens of Mississippi when appointed, but came there strangers from the North, collected their several amounts, and absconded. If they have been prosecuted, Col. Morphis does not know it; if they were, he said it would result in nothing, since their bail is mere straw."

So it is everywhere else. Those who are favorable to a continuance of this condition of affairs will vote for Grant. —*Examiner.*

A MUTE RECOVERS HIS SPEECH IN THE AGONIES OF DEATH.—One of the most heartrending accidents that has happened in or about the coal works for years was that which proved fatal to a mute boy, about fourteen years of age, named Brennan, near Carbondale, on Monday of last week. He was engaged in pushing coarse coal into the teeth of the breaker, and by some misstep one foot went with the coal, and was caught by the teeth and suddenly drawn and crushed with the coal until his body filled the mouth or opening above the revolving iron breaking, and thus stopped the revolutions of the machinery. His cries brought many to his relief in a few moments, but there was no way to get him out but to send to the machine shop for men and tools to take the machinery apart and allow the coal and the teeth to fall away from the mangled leg. The poor boy suffered the torments of death for nearly two hours before he was relieved, and then it was ascertained that most of his foot had been entirely torn away. He only survived about half an hour after he was taken out and carried home. The most remarkable thing connected with this sad affair was the fact that the boy, although a mute, and speechless for life, actually begged for those about him to get him out quick, and prayed to God to spare his life as fluently and distinctly as could any boy. Will some scientific party explain the cause which gave power of speech to this dying boy?—*Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Democrat.*

THE Central Pacific Railroad Company has an immense rolling stock, and still not a sufficient amount to accommodate all the business demanding transportation. It owns now about 3,500 frieght cars of all descriptions, and more are being turned out daily at its workshops. Allowing that the wheat crop of the San Joaquin will be four hundred thousand tons, it will require 40,000 car loads to reach market, or twelve times the whole rolling stock of the company to send the crop forward at once. With 400 frieght cars on the San Joaquin road, each making a trip to tide water once in two days, it would require 200 days to move this crop. What is to be done in this case, unless the farmers can send their grain to market by private means of conveyance?—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

WHEAT.—On the 30th ult. there was less than half as much wheat and flour in the Liverpool market as there was a year previous. The stock of wheat in that market has been reduced fifty per cent. in six months. The same is true of the stock of flour, while the quantity of corn is thirty per cent. less than it was on the 31st of December.

A Short Catechism.

Who was the unflinching friend of Irish independence in the dark days of '48.

HORACE GREELEY.

Who gave his time and his money to help them?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who raised his voice on behalf of Irish patriots in British prisons?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who came to the rescue of Ireland when famine was sore in the land?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who has ever been the avowed enemy of bigotry and intolerance?

HORACE GREELEY.

Whose pen has always been wielded to maintain the rights of adopted citizens?

HORACE GREELEY'S.

Who, of all our public men, since the war, has worked the hardest to restore the era of good feeling between the sections?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who, from the start, has been in favor of general amnesty?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who has been first and foremost in exposing the frauds and corruptions of the Grant administration?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who is in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payments, and making the paper dollar as good as gold?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who is the workingman's friend but the hard workingman himself?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who is conceded to be one of the ablest and most conscientious journalists in the country?

HORACE GREELEY.

Who was it that said: "If, on a full and final review, my life and practice shall be found unworthy my principles, let due infamy be heaped on my memory?"

HORACE GREELEY.

Who is preëminently the self-made man?

HORACE GREELEY.

—*Metropolitan Record.*

Another Deserter.

Grant's forces are deserting him so rapidly that it is difficult to keep the number of them. Among the latest is ex-Congressman Pottle, of Naples, New York. This gentleman served two terms in Congress, and last May was a delegate to the Grant Convention in Elmira. In a letter printed in the Canandaigua *Repository* he says:

Should Mr. Greeley be elected, I do not expect that every Government officer will prove to be a pattern of honesty, but from the platform and the confidence I have in Mr. Greeeley, I do not expect that if an officer appointed by him shall be found, by an investigation conducted by his own friends, so corrupt that he can no longer be retained, he will not be dismissed from office with a letter of confidence and distinguished consideration from the President, nor retained near as one of his confidential friends. While I honor Gen. Grant for his military service, I cannot believe that a continuance of his present policy will be for the good of the country. It is said that the good of the Republican party requires his reelection, I dissent from that view, and say that in my judgment a continuance of that policy will leave the party in a hopeless minority; but, however that may be, I cannot put the well-being of any party above that of the country, and honestly believing that the only chance for real reform is to be found in the success of the principles laid down at Cincinnati and the candidates there nominated, I shall labor for their success, and by so doing I am not called upon to change my political principles or those heretofore held and advocated by me. I believe the reforms I have suggested, and many others, are imperatively needed, and I am willing to act with those who entertain a like belief, to bring about their accomplishment. I regret to differ with old friends, but must follow my own convictions of right while they follow theirs.

THE GREAT HEAT.—The thirty days preceding the 19th of July, 1872, will probably be remembered as the most protracted "heated term" of the present age. The oldest and youngest inhabitants agree in testifying that nothing like it has occurred in their time, and we certainly hope will not hereafter. In New York and vicinity, all the usual remedies for heat have failed. Patience was the only alleviator. In the country it was only a little less severe than in the city. In other cities the same state of things prevailed. The same reports come to us from over the sea. Our correspondents complain of the heat everywhere. In London and Paris it was intolerable. The heated citizens fled by thousands to the sea-side. It appears that the heat was exceptionally great in India. At Allahabad it has reached 115 degrees in the shade, and at Hyderabad 116 degrees. At the latter place it caused the death of an officer, four men, and twelve children, among the 16th Lancers. In and around Poona, in the Deccan, the wells are dried up, the cattle are dying, and people are thankful if they can obtain a jar of water by no greater trouble than that of walking a number of miles for it. The *Bombay Gazette* says that prospects would be very gloomy were not the monsoon at hand.

We have reason to be thankful that no epidemic has added its horrors to the sufferings attending such extraordinary heat, and that it is now over. —*N. Y. Observer.*

AN END OF THE ARGUMENT.—The London *Examiner* has discovered that in sixty-six municipal elections in England out of every thousand women who there enjoy equal rights with men on the register, 516 went to the poll, which is but forty-eight less than the proportionate number of men. And out of 27,946 women registered where a contest occurred, 14,416 voted. Of men there were 166,781 on the register, and 94,080 at the poll. The *Examiner* draws this conclusion: Making allowance for the reluctance of old spinsters to change their habits, and the more frequent illness of the sex, it is manifest that women, if they had opportunity, would exercise the franchise as freely as men. There is an end, therefore, of the argument that women would not vote if they had the power.

La Voz del Nuevo Mundo, the Spanish paper in San Francisco, supports Greeley, and so does the *Courrier de San Francisco*, the French paper.

Gen. Banks' Letter Against Grant.

BOSTON, August 1.—The reports of the defection of General Banks from the support of Grant and Wilson are confirmed by the following letter:

BOSTON, August 1st.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to address the citizens of Lynn on Thursday, in support of the reelection of Grant and the policy of his Administration. It gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions as a representative of the citizens of Lynn to induce me to accede to your request, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to renew my associations with them; but I regret to say that I am not in accord with them. In regard to the Presidential canvass, against my wishes and personal interest I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former good prosperity nor to promote it to any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any kind enters into this judgment. It is in view of general principles that I am led to this conclusion.

The uniting of the masses of the people of all parts, sections and races in support of the grand results of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment of the general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis is the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war, and in reconstruction of the Acts subsequent to the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot reject it. It was what I desired. It is the consummation, and although sudden and startling, it does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give him my support.

I cannot advocate before our friends a different course, which neither my judgment nor my heart approves. It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or act from anyone of those with whom I have long been associated, and to whom I am so greatly indebted. But I believe that the result will justify my action, give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labors, and secure to every citizen the civil and political equality and a freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many lives. Accept assurances of my lasting friendship and esteem, and believe me

Yours truly, N. P. BANKS.

AN OLD AND SOUND HEAD.—Col. Peter Saxe has recently received a letter from Ex-Governor John C. Edwards, of Missouri, now and for twenty years past a resident of San Joaquin county, near Stockton. The Ex-Gov. is nearly eighty years of age, but his political views, as expressed below, would do credit to the perfect maturity of mind of the best Democrat and truest patriot in the land. Col. Saxe has allowed the *Examiner* to quote the following portion of the communication from his octogenarian friend: "Some of our friends say that Greeley and Brown are hard to swallow, and a few pretend they cannot swallow the dose at all. These can swallow Grant; if not, and they refuse to vote at all, this is taking half a dose of Grant. They had much better swallow Greeley whole. But this is all folly. I am the most ultra of all Democrats. I am for one term only of the Presidency; in favor of rotation; of limiting all offices to short periods; of *making* the people elect, when it can be done; of punishing defaulters and swindlers criminally. I am against all banks, all monopolies, all subsidies, *any and all tariffs*, high salaries and heavy feebills; and in favor of DIRECT TAXATION. With all this, I have no trouble in supporting Greeley. In a desperate fight, we should pick up the best club to beat our enemies over the head. Some say we have not the best. The majority have said otherwise; and we are now in the fight. Stopping to pick up another will defeat us. No sane Democrat will stop."

THE colored people of San Francisco have demanded the admission of their children into the public schools. The demand was refused, and a suit will be immediately commenced in the Supreme Court against the Board of Education of the city and county to show cause why they refuse to admit the colored children into the public schools under their jurisdiction. Judge John W. Dwinelle has been consulted, and he encourages the colored folks to believe they will obtain what they demand. If the opinion of the Supreme Court sustains the Board, then the case will go to the United States Courts. The *Elevator*—the colored people's organ—asserts that they are bound to win. The test in San Francisco will decide the question throughout the State.

THE SUMNER CLUB.—Since Sumner has pronounced for Greeley our colored citizens are in a dilema. When they organized politically they honored Sumner from Massachusetts by naming themselves the "Sumner Club." Yesterday Sumner's letter in favor of Greeley reached us, which leaves our colored friends in a precarious situation. What is to be done? Perhaps as Brick Pomeroy goes for Grant they better call a meeting of the members, expunge the name of "Sumner" and substitute "Pomeroy." — *Marysville Standard.*

TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.—Theodore Tilton, who supported Grant four years ago, says in the *Golden Age* of New York: "The severest commentary that can be made on the failure of Grant's first term of the Presidency is the platform on which he stands for reëlection. Every important promise which that platform puts forth for the future is a confession of the Administration's dereliction in the past. Each successive pledge made at Philadelphia turns State's evidence to convict the very candidate in whose behalf it was made."

HUNTER'S Point, on Long Island, opposite Thirty-fourth street, New York, was the scene of a fearful conflagation on Wednesday last. The fire spread by means of a high wind to oil yards, and over 50,000 barrels of oil and petroleum were consumed. The loss is not yet definitely stated, but it will probably reach $600,000.

The Real Issue.

The following extract from a speech of John A. Marshall, Esq., of Philadelphia, is directly to the point.

Let us briefly inquire what is the real issue in this Presidential contest before the people.

Is it the tariff?

No. The voters on that question will be controlled by the interests of the individual States in the Congressional districts.

Is it internal revenue?

No. Both parties profess to want to see the public debt paid.

Is it the recent amendments to the Constitution?

No. Both parties adhere to them.

Is it land grants?

No. After most of the valuable public lands have been given away to corporations, both parties want to reserve the balance for private residences.

The real issue before the people is this:

It is the absorption of personal rights and State sovereignty by the centralization of power in the Federal Government.

This issue includes—

The right of franchise.

The right of free elections.

The right of representation.

The right of freedom from arrest, except on warrant based on the oath of a responsible person.

The right of the privileges to the writ of habeas corpus.

The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

The right to security from unreasonable searches and seizures.

The right to freedom from excessive bail.

The right to freedom from excessive fines.

The right to freedom from cruel and unjust punishment.

The right to amnesty.

These are some of the substantive issues which immediately affect the people, and about which they wish to be enlightened. No logic, sophistry or political acumen can divert their attention from these sub issues. It is the question of personal rights and personal protection that touches the heart strings of the masses. While it is notorious that most, if not all, of those rights have been infringed and disregarded by the usurpations of Congress and the arbitary prerogative of the President over and over again, yet the great mass of the people are comparatively ignorant to what extent they have been violated.

A GLANCE AHEAD.—Theodore Tilton takes a glance at the political situation, and in the *Golden Age* of July 20th gives us the result of his observation. He starts out with saying the Liberal movement is already a giant; that it grows like a gathering avalanche, widens like a prarie fire, swells like a mountain torrent, and predicts that if its future progress shall keep pace with its past rate, the opposition will be swept from the field like dust, or leaves, or chaff before the autumnal blast. Even to-day it is a victory; what will it be a few months hence? He then proceeds to show what would be the result of the Presidential election to come off immediately. The table gives Greeley 194 Electoral votes, Grant 67, and "doubtful" 105. Grant's votes come from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kansas, Michigan and Iowa, giving an aggregate vote of 67. "Doubtful" has Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Oregon, aggregating 105 votes. If we add the doubtful votes to Grant's 67 we give him 172 against Greeley's 194. The article claims and offers good argument to prove that time will add to Greeley's strength, and proportionately weaken Grant—will give Greeley doubtful States now counted for Grant. Tilton feels confident no obstacle which Grant and his office holders are able to interpose will stay or check the reform movement now rolling forward like a great tidal wave.

A PROMINENT Republican writing from Milwaukee, thus speaks of the prospects in Wisconsin: "During the past few days I have mingled freeley among hundreds of friends in both parties. A more thoroughly demoralized party than the Grant organization can scarcely be imagined. Of the four Republican members of the Assembly from this city, three are doing duty for the Liberal cause. The *Herald*, the great German newspaper of this city, which has a weekly circulation of 6,000, is doing good service for Greeley and Brown. I learn that every Republican paper in the State has espoused the Liberal cause, except the Manitowoc paper, and that is expected to come to our side next week. The revolt from the Grant ranks is tremendous. This county gave Seymour 2,960 majority. It is now expected that Greeley's majority will reach 8,000."

THE Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette* says: Of course Michigan will go for Grant by the usual majority! At least that's what the "faithful" say, for outside effect. But behind the curtain, the thing is different. John J. Bagley, candidate for the nomination of Governor, came here to urge Vice-President Colfax to stump Michigan for Grant and the "Regulars." "Why," said Colfax, with evident surprise, "you don't need any help in Michigan, do you?" "Yes, by G—chosephat, we do," replied Bagley; "we want all the help we can get, and we shall *need* all we can get too, I tell you."

AN Iowa correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: "If Grant carries this stronghold of Radicalism, it will be by the skin of his teeth, as the Germans are a unit for the Liberal movement; there is not a corporal's guard of them for Grant; and many of the closest observers of political affairs in this State for years claim that Iowa will go for Greeley and Brown next Fall." No wonder the Sacramento *Union* is getting uneasy about Iowa.

JUDGE CALEB BURBANK, an old line Republican, a gentleman who has served in this State in the legislature and on the bench, publishes a card in the Petaluma *Crescent* which concludes as follows: "I wish to be distinctly understood, that in my belief of his fitness, his ability, integrity and patriotism, and in consideration of his fearless and successful advocacy of the rights of man, I am for Horace Greeley for President of the United States."

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Saturday, August 10th, 1872.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

Third Congressional District Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee for the Third Congressional District, held at Suisun City, Solano County, on the 22d day of July, A.D. 1872, it was

Resolved, That a Convention be held on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1872, at the City of Marysville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Third District. The apportionment of Delegates to be the same as adopted by the State Democratic Committee for Delegates to the last State Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that the several Counties of the District hold Primary Elections and County Conventions.

Resolved, That all legal voters, in the District, who are opposed to the re-election of President Grant, and will support the nominee of the Convention, shall be entitled to participate at the Primaries.

The apportionment of Delegates to be as follows:

Butte, 9; Colusa, 6; Del Norte, 2; Humboldt, 4; Klamath, 2; Lake, 4; Lassen, 2; Marin, 4; Mendocino, 7; Napa, 5; Plumas, 4; Shasta, 4; Sierra, 4; Siskiyou, 6; Solano, 8; Sonoma, 14, Sutter 4; Tehama, 4; Trinity 3; Yolo, 7; Yuba, 7.

WM. MINIS, Chairman.
L. C. HAYES, Secretary *pro tem.* jy27-td

MONTANA.—A dispatch from Corinne says it is generally conceded that Maginnis, the Democratic Delegate to Congress, is elected by a large majority.

TOO LARGE A DOSE.—Captain Bean, editor of the Los Angeles *News*, took a dose of morphine recently which nearly proved fatal. At last accounts however, he was improving.

THANKS.—We have received from Senator Casserly the Minority Report of the committee on the New York Custom-house frauds. The report is signed by Senators T. F. Bayard and E. Casserly.

ANOTHER OF THE DISGUSTED.—The San Francisco *Post* has been assured that M. M. Estee, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee last year, has declared unequivocally in favor of Greeley and Brown.

WHEAT AND BARLEY.—Thomas & Hunt report the wheat market quiet. The price in Woodland is $1.35. Barley is worth $1 per cental. This firm is sending off from fifty to a hundred tons daily, and has now awaiting shipment upwards of 3,500 tons.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.—A London dispatch of August 3d, says: It is the general belief of the London Press that Sumner's letter, together with the Democratic victory in North Corlina, indicate, beyond a doubt, the election of Greeley and Brown in November.

SEVERE ON GRANT.—Ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan, an anti-Grant Republican member of Congress, in his recent speech at Jackson, Michigan, said that "this Administration is simply damnable, and no other words can express it!" And Governor Blair knows whereof he affirms.

THE OPENING SPEECH.—Senator Pendegast started the ball on Saturday night in Woodland by making the opening speech of the campaign. It was a masterly effort, and was listened to by from 700 to 800 people, with the most profound attention. A condensed report of the speech will be found in this paper.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—Elections took place in both these States on Monday last, and yet the news from there is so meagre that it amounts to nothing—only a couple of Kentucky towns having been mentioned. The reason is apparent, however. They have undoubtedly resulted in large Conservative majorities.

RIP VAN WINKLE.—Our neighbor of the *Mail* seems to have forgotten that there is now no war raging in this country, for he talks as glibly about "arch rebels" as though the armies were now lining either side of the Potomac in stern and terrible array. Wake up, neighbor. The war has been over these many years. "Let us have peace."

THE "HERALD" FOR GREELEY.—Stand from under! The New York *Herald*, which has generally been upon the winning side in political campaigns, has come out for Greeley, and will give him a warm support. Horace has now the *Tribune* and *Herald*, the two great newspapers of the United States, and their joint influence will be irresistible.

THE BANNER STATE.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Kentucky has been the banner State of the Democracy ever since the war, but it is somewhat doubtful whether she will be able to maintain her position. Georgia proposes to give Greeley fifty thousand majority, Missouri sixty thousand, Virginia forty thousand, Pennsylvania thirty thousand, New York fifty thousand, and so on. Well, all we of Kentucky can promise is that we will do our best, and will certainly roll up a rousing Democratic majority, as has been our wont; and if in such a rivalry we lose our honors, we shall rather rejoice than repine."

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina undoubtedly gave a very large majority in the aggregate at the late election for the Democratic nominees. The Radicals are now attempting to claim the election of Governor, though they concede a majority of 18 or 20 in the Legislature and five out of eight Congressmen, to their opponents. The Legislature being Democratic also secures a United States Senator, and further, will be a guarantee that the attempted frauds in making up the returns will have a thorough investigation. There is no doubt in our mind that the Conservatives have made a clean sweep and elected all their candidates.

HA HA.—The *Mail* classifies Charles Sumner and N. P. Banks as "disappointed office-seekers." This is clearly because they are disgusted with the maladministration of the Government by the Radical party, and have left the corrupt crew to labor with the better portion of the Republican party, in conjunction with the Democracy, for the election of Greeley and Brown, knowing that with such men at the helm the country will have good and honest government in all its departments. "Disappointed office-seekers" indeed! Every child in the country knows that those gentlemen have always had the honors of office crowded upon them whether they wanted office or not. You miss them from the fold, neighbor. That's what's the matter. And you are afraid of the stunning blows they will deal out to your party during the campaign. That's so, too.

Speech of Hon. W. W. Pendegast.

A few of our citizens having learned from himself that Mr. Pendegast would be in Woodland on Saturday evening last, asked him to give us a little speech, to which he consented, and the appointed time having arrived the meeting was called to order by J. C. Ball, Esq., who nominated Hon. John Lambert Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Lambert took the stand, and thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred, and, after a few remarks, announced the object of the meeting. He then introduced Hon. W. W. Pendegast, who came forward amid a storm of applause. We should be glad to give his remarks entire did our space permit, but as it is, must be content to give a condensed report. Mr. Pendegast said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—If I had consulted only my own feelings I should not appear before you to-night; that period has passed when I was ambitious to appear before my fellow citizens as a speaker. The legitimate object of public speaking is praiseworthy if it be done with a view to enlighten the audience; but to make a speech merely for the sake of exciting enthusiasm is discreditable. I propose to present some practical views of the political situation, but shall not attempt to cheat you of your views. The circumstances in which the country is placed are solemn, and require candid discussion. We have a common interest, and we should all try to arrive at correct conclusions. I do not expect to please all; shall address my remarks to your judgment; shall try to persuade you by argument to look upon things as they are. I will first speak of the state of the Government to-day, and ask every American citizen to listen. The Administration has failed to supply the wants of the people. No man was ever elevated to the Presidential Chair under more favorable auspices than Gen. Grant. The Democrats made a gallant fight against him; but after he was elected they gave him every encouragement. Grant had said that he never voted but once, and then for a Democrat. He was crowned with military success, and was less objected to than any President since Washington. After the war, pacification was promised, expected and demanded. Sectional differences should have been settled. Grant said: "Let us have peace!" his friends adopted these words and inscribed them upon their banners; they shouted everywhere "Let us have peace," and the people liked the cry; to those words, as much as to all else, was Grant indebted for his election. But how has he kept faith with the people? He has not given us the peace he promised. Senator Morton says this is the same old war between the boys in blue and the boys in grey, and another prominent Republican has said that the war must continue until the last vestige of opposition is swept away. They say the war must be fought over again; speakers and editors keep it up and circulate it throughout the country. I ask how much peace we have? True, there are no armies now facing each other, but the war-spirit is as manifest to-day among leading Radicals as when the sections had their armies in the field. At the close of the war the South accepted the conditions of peace offered them and has been true to her promises; so has the North, in the main; but the spirit of the leaders of the Radical party is to stir up strife and hatred between the sections; this is how they have "Let us have peace."

What was the condition of the South when the war closed? Two-thirds of the Southern States were out of debt—Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and others. You know how it is to day. Georgia is now in debt $20,000,000 besides $30,000,000 in railroad bonds. South Carolina was out of debt, but her condition is worse still. And so it is with others. Several of them have been bankrupted and ruined. They are represented in Congress by carpet baggers, who misrepresent them and steal out their substance at home. So long as this misrepresentation and robbery continues they will be kept down. I do not blame Grant exclusively, but his conduct has been such that it has arrayed the best talent and the brightest intellects of his own party against him—Sumner, Trumbull, Banks, Fenton, Schurz and a host of other leading men now stand up everywhere and denounce the Administration of Grant in the most scathing terms.

The Sacramento *Union* admits that the Administration is a failure; says bad men have been appointed to office; that Grant had bad advisers. But this is a poor excuse. A man must be either dishonest, or else a fool for being so guided. I have no quarrel with Grant. His failure is the fault of circumstances. He is a man of good military ability, but he has failed to administer the Government properly. The appointments he has made, when not in the family, were those who have made him presents of one sort or another. Thomas Jefferson declared that no man is fit for President who will accept gifts—and he knew what he said; he framed the Constution and knew the responsibility devolving upon the President. John Quincy Adams enunciated the same doctrine, and said a President cannot with safety nominate relatives to office. Washington admitted that he took the office with doubts as to his own power; so with Monroe, with Madison and with Jackson. But Grant, who had never served an hour in civil office in all his life, unblushingly said, "*I know the responsibility—I accept without fear!*" He boasts of paying off the debt; he hasn't paid a dollar; the people have had to pay it, sometimes at the point of the bayonet. For him to talk of paying off the debt is the height of impudence and arrogance. And wise dictates that the debt should be paid off slowly, when the country is just recovering from war and its awful effects; but the Administration has oppressed the people for the sake of making a showing in their own favor, which they imagine will help them to retain their offices for another term. Out of the millions of dollars paid by the people, not over a quarter of it ever finds its way into the treasury, the other three-quarters goes into the pockets of thieving officials. Because the Democrats have exposed these things they have been traduced. And what is the effect? They have driven off the best men of their party; these men framed an organization of their own. The Liberals could no longer stand it; at Cincinnati they declared their principles, which were such as all who were opposed to the corruptions of the Administration could unite upon. Every honest man in the United States can place himself upon that platform. The Democratic party, in its National Convention at Baltimore—represented from every State in the Union—after reviewing the whole field, with entire unanimity endorsed the platform and nominees. There are some here with whom I have long associated. To all I will say, and particularly to my Southern friends, that I consider it settled that if the Democrats throughout the country sustain Greeley he will surely be elected. I was born in the South. My feelings and aspirations are with the Southern people. They come to us now the strife is over, and say: "We are downtrodden and oppressed; our officers are dictated; States are bankrupted by men imported here contrary to our will; we pray you to relieve us from this oppression. We allow the negro to go free without hindrance; he is free to vote. But we do ask to be allowed to choose our own rulers; we are willing to vote for Horace Greeley, and we ask you to help us." I am willing to help them. It comes with an ill grace from a man whose sympathies are with that people and who says he wants to aid them, to say he is not willing to do what they want him to do in this one thing of voting for a President. Many of us have no particular liking for Greeley. But he was the first man after the war was over—he who had been one of our bitterest enemies—the first to hold out the olive branch and to administer to their necessities. Horace Greeley went through all the South and preached the gospel of good will to the people. He was recognized as a benefactor and a friend. He told them that now the war was over he wanted to help them heal their wounds; to cultivate good and fraternal feelings. They deserve to be on an equality with us. It was found there was much destitution and suffering in the South, and when efforts were made to get up subscriptions for Southern aid in New York, Beecher and Greeley made speeches. Beecher apologized for being there—talked about Southern rebels, and threw a regular dampener on the meeting. Greeley came forward—not so gracefully or so gaily perhaps—but he spoke to the point; he did not insult a fallen foe or refuse aid to those who were in need because they had formerly been enemies. He said the war was over and we want all our people to be again bound in one common brotherhood. Some of us are suffering, and those of the rest who can should render aid. I will head the list with five thousand dollars! In consequence of this speech, two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in a week!

Radicals tell us that Democrats are not honest in accepting Greeley; we are told that we want the offices. If it were worth answering we might show how Grant and his crew are trying to keep in office. No; this has little to do with the grand uprising that is taking place all over the country. Everything sinks into insignificance compared with the action of the Democrats in accepting the offer of the Liberals; but they believed an honest desire had been manifested by them to benefit the country and they were anxious to aid in that object; upon this basis a union of hearts and a union of hands was effected. These parties want to bridge over the bloody chasm and restore the Government to its original purity. Grant's friends ask us how we can take Greeley? Why, he goes for reformation in place of corruption; for a genuine union of all parts of the country. Though he did more than any other man to make the Republican party, I would rather vote for Greeley than any other man. I know that every Democrat can endorse the principles enunciated at Cincinnati—the truest exposition of Democratic principles extant.

Mr. Blaine charges Senator Sumner with having espoused the doctrine of State Rights. Let me say to you that State Rights are the keystone of our Government. Every State and every community must have those rights.

Fellow-Citizens—I have not much more to say. This campaign shows a complete revolution in public sentiment. A year ago General Grant with great wealth at his command, regardless of law, and, with the South at his back, thought he could not be unseated. But many good, incorruptible Republicans came to the conclusion that he was going too far. Every prominent man not under the control of the Administration has come out from the corrupt crew. They accuse Grant of maladministration and prove it on him. These great Republican lights of the North with great unanimity came to the rescue; and the Democratic party, North and South, join with them. It gives us hope. It shows that the American people can rise above party. And we must succeed. There may have been doubt a few days ago; now there is not if we all do our duty. North Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of Negroes were imported to help swell the Radical vote of the State, and notwithstanding the fact that $256,000 taken there under the pretense that it was a judiciary fund, was expended there to corrupt electors, yet the Reform party has started a ground swell that will roll on to the remotest corners of this Union in behalf of good government and Constitutional rights. Soon will follow Kentucky and Tennessee, and then soon after Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and other States. This movement cannot be arrested. All that is necessary is, that all who dislike Grant and his Administration should join hands, and we shall have an overwhelming victory. No American citizen will have cause to regret having helped to elect Greeley.

Mr. Pendegast having concluded his remarks, three cheers were given for the speaker, and three more for Horace Greeley. The meeting then adjourned.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.—We are pleased to learn from the *Brooklyn Home Journal* that the Committee of the late Publishers' Convention in whose judgement was left the matter of issuing circulars to publishers and calling another Convention, has lately had a meeting in San Francisco, and that the said circular will soon be issued. There are many matters that require the attention of editors and publishers throughout the State, the chief of which, so far as the country press is concerned, is in regard to advertising agencies. The matter of paper monopoly is also one of great importance to publishers and can just as well be regulated as not if they will only set about it. We are now paying from ten to twenty per cent. more for paper than we ought to. Upon the amenities of journalism, the San Francisco *Post* of recent date contained the following sensible remarks:

"The Grass Valley *Union* is in favor of a convention of the editors and publishers of newspapers on this Coast. It thinks such a gathering at this time, on the eve of a great contest, would prevent coarse words and bitter feeling. Personal acquaintance, according to our contemporary, would do much to preserve the amenities among journalists. There is truth in this. The savage, slandering articles which make one fighting mad and provoke retort in the same style, would lose much of their offensive force, if known to be written by a quiet, modest gentleman, who certainly could have no intention of wounding the feelings of anybody. And then on the other hand, the red-hot productions aforesaid would never be penned at all if the writer enjoyed the personal acquaintance of the parties attacked. Let us have a love feast by all means; but get it up soon; or there may be the biggest row on record, when the editorial chiefs come together."

We trust the Committee will see the advantages of holding the next Convention at Sacramento during Fair time, and issue their call accordingly. But still we are not particular about that point, so that the Convention is held somewhere.

SUNDAY LAW.—The following sections from the Penal Code, in reference to the keeping of the Sabbath, went into effect on the 1st of July. We publish them for general information:

Section 299. Every person who, on the Christain Sabbath, gets up, exhibits, opens or maintains, or aids in getting up, exhibiting, opening or maintaining any bull, bear, cock or prize fight, horse race, circus, gambling house or saloon, or any barbarous or noisy amusement, or who keeps, conducts, or exhibits any theater, melodeon, dance cellar, or other place of musical, theatrical or operatic performance, spectacle or representation, where any wines, liquors, or other intoxicating drinks are bought and sold, used, drank or given away, or indirectly pays any admission fee to or for the purpose of witnessing or attending any such place, amusement, spectacle, performance, or representation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 300. Every person who keeps open on Sundays any store, workshop, bar, saloon, banking house, or other places of business, for the purpose of transacting business therein, is punishable by fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 301. The provisions of the preceding section do not apply to persons who, on Sunday, keep open hotels, boarding houses, markets, barber shops, baths, restaurants, taverns, livery stables, or retail drug stores, for the legitimate business of each, or such manufacturing establishments as are usually kept in continued operation.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—The State Central Committees of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees of California met in San Francisco on the the 3rd instant and nominated the following ticket:

Electors—Dr. Shorb, Democrat, of San Francisco; F. H. Rosebaum, Liberal, of San Francisco; Peter Donahue, Democrat, of San Mateo; John Yule, Liberal, of Placer.

Alternates—A. Hagan, of Santa Cruz; A. Sperry, of San Joaquin; Juan B. Castro, of Monterey, McGarvey, of Mendocino; John Daggerty, of Humboldt; A. J. Spencer of Santa Clara.

The following were chosen as a joint Greeley and Brown Executive Committee: From the Democratic Committee—Michael Hayes, William Hayes, J. W. Coffroth, Robert Watt, Tyler Curtis, R. Beverly Cole, J. P. Hoge and Frank Lawton. From the Liberal Committee—F. W. Corbett, Seth E. Wetherbee, S. S. Tilton, W. S. Schmidt, Seth E. Hartwell, F. B. Taylor, William Sexton and A. J. Snyder. The following were elected as officers of this joint Committee: President, J. P. Hoge; Vice-President, S. S. Tilton; Secretary, G. W. Corbett; Assistant Secretary, Frank Lawton; Sergeant-at-arms, Tommy Chandler.

PRINTERS' GREELEY CLUB.—The *Examiner* and the *Daily Post* contain a call signed by over 175 printers of San Francisco for the formation of a Greeley Club. The *Post* concludes there are not over 200 printers in the city, and this shows how the craft recognizes the head of the fraternity in his race for the Presidency. There are a number of other printers in that city who we know are Greeley men whose names do not appear in that call, probably for prudential reasons. The craft wields an immense influence in San Francisco. By their efforts Badlam was defeated at an election there not long since, and his opponent, who was an honorable man, was elected. The city was sure for Greeley and Brown before, and this move of the printers will swell their majority to an immense number.

THE FUTURE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS.—The New York *World* contains the following:

"If Mr. Greeley should be elected President the White House would be graced by one of the most charming occupants it has ever rejoiced in, in the person of Miss Ida Greeley. Miss Greeley has been the constant attendant for years of an invalid mother. She is sensible, intelligent, and possessed of a sweet face, with very engaging manners, entirely free from affectation and "nonsense." Her younger sister, Gabrielle, is an original like her mother, of whom it has been said that if she had not been the wife of Horace Greeley she would have been a greater man than Greeley himself."

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASES OF GRANT 16 AND 36 SECTION AND LIEU LANDS IN YOLO CO.

Showing the Amount due January 1st, 1872.

NO. OF LOCATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL OF LOCATION.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	COUNTY	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT PAID ON PRINC'PL.	TOTAL AM'T OF INT PAID	INT. DUE Jan. 1st, 1872.
14	June 6, 1861.	936 March 10, 1838.	Nixon, John B.	Yolo.	M. D.	8 n	1 w	3	169.03	n e Fract'l ¼	$42 25	$94 03	$101 40
25	June 19, 1861.	753 November 25, 1867.	Campbell, Wm. J.	"	"	8 n	2 w	13, 24	160.00	s ½ of s w ¼ s 13, n ½ of n w ¼ of section 24.	40 00	144 00	40 45
550	April 9, 1870.	3532 May 17, 1870.	Carpenter, E. B.	"	"	11 n	1 w	16	320.00	n ½	80 00	23 20	64 00
555	" "	3533 " "	Hay, John W.	"	"	9 n	2 w	16	320.00	e ½	80 00	23 20	64 00
247	July 31, 1861.	195 May 9, 1862.	McWilliams, B. A.	"	"	9 n	1 w	36	160.00	s e ¼	40 00	118 60	64 00
51	June 6, 1861.	393 August 19, 1863.	Skinner, Wm.	"	"	8 n	1 w	14	234.81	s ½ of n e, s e ¼ Fract'l ¼	58 70	221 36	50 00
52	" "	227 September 4, 1862.	Hill Stephen	"	"	8 n	1 w	22	201.04	n w ¼, n e Fract'l ¼	50 26	202 77	25 10
55	" "	1344 September 28, 1868.	Hagriman, John T.	"	"	9 n	1 w	25	160.00	n w ¼	40 00	153 00	32 00
65	" "	344 May 13, 1863.	Bloomer, Adrian	"	"	9 n	2 w	22 & 23	320.00	e ½ of s w ¼, n ½ of s e ¼ of sec 22, n ½ of s w ¼ s e ¼ of s w ¼ s w ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 23	80 00	336 00	34 20
75	" "	157 December 31, 1861.	Drew, Enoch	"	"	9 n	1 w	6 & 7	320.00	s w and n w	80 00	305 95	64 00
74	" "	156 " "	Drew, E. S.	"	"	9 n	2 w	1 & 12	240.00	s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ of s 1, n e ¼ of n w ¼ of section 12	60 00	229 80	48 00
82	" "	159 " "	Beedle, Leticia	"	"	9 n	1 w	19	160.00	n w ¼	40 00	153 00	32 00
94	" "	101 " "	Cannedy, Wm. J.	"	"	9 n	2 w	25	80.00	s ½ of s w ¼	20 00	76 60	16 00
150	March 22, 1862.	306 January 17, 1863.	Lemon, Michael	"	"	9 n	1 e	1	161.50	n w ¼	40 37	141 65	44 50
166	December 20, 1861.	387 February 22, 1864.	Poorman, Daniel	"	"	9 n	2 w	14	160.00	s w ¼	40 00	148 56	32 80
210	" "	308 January 6, 1864.	Bouchard, J. B.	"	"	8 n	2 w	12	320.00	n ½	80 00	64 00	288 80
213	" "	392 February 2, 1864.	Perkins, James E.	"	"	9 n	2 w	15	80.00	n ½ of s e ¼	20 00	71 67	16 58
221	June 19, 1861.	....	Wolfskill, Milton	"	"	8 n	2 w	36	80.00	w ½ of s w ¼	20 00	16 00	76 25
760	February 1, 1870.	3357 February 5, 1870.	Bronner, George F.	"	"	12 n	2 w	16	320.00	e ½	80 00	29 34	64 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—STATE LAND OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, May 1st. 1872.

I hereby certify the annexed to be a true and correct list of delinquent purchasers of State Lands, under the Grant of 16 and 36 Sections, and Lands in lieu thereof in Yolo County, as shown by the Records and Files of this Office.

ROBERT GARDNER, *Register.*

{L. S.}

NOTICE.

I have received, certified, from the Register of the State Land Office, the above List of Delinquent Purchasers of State Lands; who are hereby notified that if the said amount due shall not be paid within FIFTY DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE, I will commence suit to foreclose the interest and claim of said purchasers in the said lands.

WOODLAND, July 9th, 1872.

J. C. BALL, *District Attorney of Yolo County.*

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASES OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS IN YOLO COUNTY.

Showing the Amount Due January 1st, 1872.

NO. OF LOCATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL OF LOCATION.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	COUNTY	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE	SECTION.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT PAID ON PRINC'PL.	TOTAL AM'T OF INT PAID	INT. DUE Jan. 1st, 1872.
414	September 26, 1859.	295	Carrigan, P. G.	Yolo	M. D.	8 n	3 e	35 & 36	320.00		$64 00	$76 80	$185 60
432	October 21, 1859.	297	Lincoln, L. M.	"	"	7 n	3 e	24	320.00		64 00	76 80	183 00
685	February 20, 1866.	2458	Wilger, Frederick	"	"	9 n	3 e	31	160.00		32 00	62 23	12 80
808	January 5, 1867.	2419	Wheeler, O. W.	"	"	7 n	3 e	10, 15 & 22	640.00		128 00	151 47	102 40
809	January 31, 1867.	2420	Mann, F. T.	"	"	7 n	3 e	21, 22, 28, 29	640.00		128 00	149 34	102 40
845	November 5, 1867.	2533	Crowell, John B.	"	"	9 n	2 e	13	120.00		24 00	9 60	30 20
921	March 30, 1864.	2594	Lewis, Ole	"	"	9 n	3 e	17 & 18	640.00		128 00	51 20	140 80
985	December 17, 1869.	3134	February 15, 1870.	Mauldin, B. F.	"	"	7 n	4 e	16	320.00		64 00	17 92	18 67
989	September 21, 1869.	2947		Roberts, Geo. D.	"	"	8&7 n	3&4 e	Sundry	17,216.28		3,443 25	265 04	1922 22
994	July 17, 1869.	3357	September 21, 1870.	Waterman, Julia A.	"	"	9 n	3 e	5	160.00		32 00	13 08	8 96
1033	December 18, 1869.	3027	July 5th, 1870.	Roberts, G. D.	"	"	6 n	3 e	31	320.00		64 00	18 00	17 92

STATE LAND OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, May 1st, 1872.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct list of delinquent purchasers on State Lands under the Grant of Swamp and Overflowed Lands in Yolo County, as shown by the Records and Files of this Office.

ROBERT GARDNER, *Register.*

{L. S.}

NOTICE.

I have received, certified, from the Register of the State Land Office, the above List of Delinquent Purchasers of State Lands; who are hereby notified that if the said amount due shall not be paid within FIFTY DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE, I will commence suit to foreclose the interest and claim of such purchasers in the said lands.

WOODLAND, July 9th, 1872.

J. C. BALL, *District Attorney of Yolo County.*

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LOT, one hundred feet front, on Fourth street, well improved with Trees and Shrubbery; a two-story house of nine rooms, well-finished, with Cellar and good Barn.

TWO LOTS ON MAIN ST.: either or all o them will be sold cheap; one-half on time.

ONE LARGE UPPER ROOM, 20 by 40 feet, in a Brick Building, opposite the College, on Main street, to rent low. Inquire at this office, or of J. H. HALL.

au10-3m

Meeting of the Land Owners in Reclamation District No. 108.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, YOLO COUNTY: In the matter of RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108.

In accordance with a Petition of the Trustees of Reclamation District No. 108, presented this day to this Board, it is ordered that a MEETING OF THE LAND OWNERS in said District be held at the SUPERVISORS' OFFICE, in Woodland, Yolo County, on the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of determining whether bonds of said District shall be issued for funding the assessments paid and warrants outstanding in said District and providing for the further estimated cost of the Works of Reclamation in said District, in pursuance of an "Act to enable the Legislature to Provide for Funding the Indebtedness of the Reclamation and Levee Districts of the State," approved March 30th, 1872; and that the Clerk of this Board publish a copy of this order in "THE YOLO DEMOCRAT," a newspaper published in Yolo County, and in the "Colusa Sun," a newspaper published in Colusa County, in which Counties the said District is situated, for three weeks from and after this date; and that affidavit of such publication be filed with the Clerk of this Board at or before the day of such meeting.

May 28th, A.D. 1872.

GEO. H. SWINGLE,
President of Board of Supervisors of Yolo Co.

NOTICE!

IN PURSUANCE OF THE FOREGOING Order, notice is hereby given to the Land OWNERS in said District, that a meeting will be held at the time and place and for the purposes therein indicated.

Woodland, May 28th, A. D. 1872.

D. SCHINDLER,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo Co.

Notice of Adjournment.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION adopted at the meeting of the Land Owners, held THIS DAY, notice is hereby given that said meeting was adjourned until Eleven o'clock A.M. on TENTH OF JULY next, to be held at the place above stated.

Woodland, June 25th, 1872.

D. SCHINDLER,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER duly entered in the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors' Records, at the meeting of the Land Owners, held THIS DAY, notice is hereby given that said meeting was adjourned until Eleven o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, AUGUST SIXTH, 1872, to be held at the place above stated.

Woodland, July 10th, 1872.

D. SCHINDLER,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER duly entered in the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors' Records, at the meeting of the Land Owners, held THIS DAY, notice is hereby given that said meeting was adjourned until Eleven o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, AUGUST THIRTEENTH, 1872, to be held at the place above stated.

Woodland, July 23d, 1872.

D. SCHINDLER,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER duly entered in the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors' Records, at the meeting of the Land Owners, held THIS DAY, notice is hereby given that said meeting was adjourned until Eleven o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, AUGUST THIRTEENTH, 1872, to be held at the place above stated.

Woodland, August 6th, 1872.

D. SCHINDLER,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy. au10-1t

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & WOOD,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL" will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy27tf

FOR

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE!

4,000

JUSTICE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

jy27-tf

GREELEY & GRANT

Grand Ratification Meeting!

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York

U. S. GRANT,

Of Illinois

For the Presidency,

—AND—

READ & WELCH,

Of Missouri,

FOR FINE CLOTHING.

All Clubs, Associations and Citizens in favor of Honesty and Good Clothing, are requested to meet immediately at their Store, on

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

SPEAKERS:

HENRY WILSON,

(Of Mass.) and

B. GRATZ BROWN,

(Of Mo.) In absence of the Speakers

READ & WELCH,

WILL DRESS THE CITIZENS!

With the assistance of

T. P. MAGEE.

my27-3m

JACKSON'S

PATENT ELEVATOR.

AND SELF FEEDER

ATTACHMENT TO THRESHING MACHINES.

TESTIMONIALS.

Davisville, July 4th, 1872.

Mr. Jackson:—At your request I give what I think of your Elevator and Self-Feeder. I think it is just what the Thresher wants. It is all you claim for it in your circula, and will pay for itself every month to thresh from headers and more in threshing from stacks. I can thresh more, feed it more regularly, and do better work than by hand feeding. I would not do without it for twice its cost; in short, I would not run a thresher without it.

GEORGE W. FOSTER.

Dixon, July 3d, 1872.

Mr. Jackson—Sir:—After using your Patent Elevator and Self-feeder ten days upon a Pitts 36-inch Separator, with a Wood & Mann Engine, we cheerfully indorse the merits claimed in your circular for the attachment. We can feed more regularly, thresh tough grain cleaner and crack it less.

NEWMAN & MANN.

Mr. Jackson—Sir:—I am using your Elevator and Self-Feeder on my 36-in. Pitts 12-horse power machine. I think I shall that I claimed for it. In short, I see that it requires any more power than by hand feeding. It feeds more regular and can thresh more grain with the same power. It will more than pay for itself every month.

J. A. SIKES.

General Jobbing Business!

WHITEWASHING, HOUSE-CLEANING, Etc

The public are hereby informed that I am ready to do any kind of jobbing work whenever required, and will do my best to give satisfaction to all who favor me with their orders. I am prepared to do

WHITEWASHING, PUTTING DOWN CARPETS,

HOUSE-CLEANING, ETC.,

in the most thorough manner, and having had several years' experience, I flatter myself that I know just how it ought to be done. Orders left at the barber shop, Capitol Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE CUTHBERT.

je22

E. EIDINGER,

Merchant Tailor.

Desires the public to know that he has on hand a fine lot of CLOTHS, imported and domestic, which he is prepared to make up to measure, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage, not only as to the quality of goods, but in style and prices also.

Please give me a call. Shop, first door east of Washington Hall, Woodland. jy20-3m

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Proposals will be received until the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, for the construction of a Bridge over Dry Slough, about one mile west of Plainfield, in Yolo County, Cal.

Said bridge to be built in accordance with Plans and Specifications on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids to be accompanied with a Bond double the amount of the bid. Work must be completed within Thirty Days from date of acceptance of bid. Payments to be made in Warrants drawn on the Road Fund.

Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

jy27-5t

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received till the 26th DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, for the construction of a Bridge over Dry Slough, at Plainfield, Yolo County, California. Said Bridge to be built in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Bids to be accompanied with a Bond double the amount of the Bid. Work to be completed within thirty days from acceptance of bid. Payment made in Warrants drawn on the Road Fund. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk. au3-tf

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of Sibley & Callen in the business of Contracting, House-building, Milling, etc.

JAMES SIBLEY,
W. E. CALLEN.

jy20-4w

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

At the Old Stand of Read & Magee,

(MAIN ST., WOODLAND.)

Dealer in

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PAINTS,

PERFUMERY,

COSMETICS,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY.

BRANDIES, WHISKIES AND WINES

(Of the Purest and Best Quality)

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A Complete Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article usually found in a First-Class Drug store sold at reasonable prices.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully Compounded at all hours by a Competent and Practical Apothecary.

my11-

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, August 10th, 1872.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Wednesday, April 10th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

Local Passr Train to San Francisco, 6:35 A.M.
" " Ku's Landing, †12:35 P.M.
" " San Francisco, †2:55 P.M.
" " Ku's Landing, *11:00 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. and T. Ag't. ap13

Town and County Matters.

Hon. W. W. Pendegast.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Many of the friends of Wirt Pendegast who knew him in his schoolboy days, and have since, from time to time, witnessed his steady and rapid improvement in those accomplishments which finally make the orator and the man of mark, gathered at the meeting in Woodland on Saturday night to hear him open the campaign for Greeley and Brown. It was feared that the young son of Hesperian College, the inexperienced Woodlander, might prove unequal to the task of defining, with the conservative dignity and force required in this emergency, the position of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of this vicinity; but when the young orator gave us grandly and luminously the views incident to the opening of such a campaign, the manner in which he was listened to was the highest compliment ever won by so young a leader from an intelligent audience. The boy whom erstwhile we had seen play marbles "for keeps" in the playgrounds of old Hesperian College, never won his marbles more easily nor completely than the now grown-up man stood before us and gathered in the good opinions and admiration of the audience who listened to him last Saturday evening. He paid us the high and real compliment of avoiding the ordinary clap-trap sensational methods and tricks of the mere "stump speaker," and gave us instead, a speech augmentative, statistical, brilliant and solid in its eloquence. Such speeches make converts and assist largely in giving strength to those who are with us. Such speeches are delightful exceptions to the generality of campaign orations; for while they ignore all appeals to the passions and prejudices which inflame and embitter political opponents, they nevertheless are not deficient in the stirring facts which impel men to give eager attention to every feature of the grand political battle now about to be fought.

We of Woodland are proud of the young orator reared in our midst, who goes from among us to join in the fray. ESSAR.

Knights of Yolo.

Pursuant to notice previously given, the Knights of Yolo and the Knights of Woodland met at the Court House in Woodland, on Saturday evening last, to take measures in regard to accepting the invitation extended to them by the "Bay District Agricultural Association," to attend the exercises to be held by the said Association, at San Francisco, on the 27th of August.

Mr. J. N. Killip, a member of the Association, was present, and extended on behalf of the Association the invitation referred to. He stated that the Association would be happy to receive, and would pay the expenses to San Francisco and back of twenty Knights, together with such officers as they might select for the occasion.

On motion the invitation was accepted, and twenty names were selected, thirteen from the Knights of Woodland, and seven from the Knights of Yolo, together with four Marshals, to attend the exhibition to be given by the Association at San Francisco on the 27th of August.

On motion the meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, 17th instant.

W. A. HENRY, President.
G. HETTICK, Sec'y.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, August 8th.

Banks, H H	Monroe, Dr A
Bryan, S	
Burnett, Mrs N	Powell, A
English, Harmon (2)	Rissue, Henry
	Roling, S
Freeman, Miss M E	Sayers, F
Gearheart, Mrs P	Sharp, Miss Mattie
Gourley, Alex	St Louis, A
Gourley, Miss Sarah	
Gray, Miss Ella	Tutt, R E
Hays, Wm	Walker, Jas F
	Warren, W F
Larkin, P	Watson, J B
Leifried, C H	Woods, W W

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster.

COMMITTEE MEETING. — The Democratic County Committee held a meeting on Saturday last but had not much business to transact. It was resolved not to call a County Convention and Primaries for the election of delegates to the Third Cong'l Dist. Convention at Marysville, on Saturday, August 24th, the delegates elected to the late State Convention having been empowered and instructed to attend the Congressional Convention also as delegates.

COUNTY COURT.—Court opened on Monday, Hon. J. A. Huston presiding. The Grand Jury found only four true bills of indictment —against John Hall, for assault with intent to commit rape, two for robbery, and one for larceny. Trial jury summoned for Monday next. The calendar shows that the cases of Hall and Burns are set for Monday next. Hartman's trial is set for Tuesday. Time for Downs' trial is not yet filed.

YOLO COUNTY ASSESSMENT COMPLETE.—The following table shows the assessment of Yolo County as made by the County Assessor, and acted upon by the Board of Equalization:

Original Assessment	$8,610,194.00
Raised by Board	$176,122.72
Reduced by Board	84,231.00
Increase on Assess't	91,891.72
Total Assessment as Equalized	$8,702,085.72

ORGANIZE.—The campaign is now fairly open. We suggest the formation of a Greeley and Brown Club in Woodland and at all central points throughout the county. In thorough organization there are many advantages. We have already got the Grant party on the defensive. Let us keep them there. Organize, organize, organize.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A narrow gauge railroad meeting takes place to-day at Cottonwood, the object of which is to discuss the different routes talked of for the line from Cache Creek Canyon, and other questions connected with the subject.

FINE WEATHER.—The heated term which was upon us a week ago has passed, and we now enjoy very mild and pleasant weather.

A Few Words to Farmers.

WOODLAND, August 7th, 1872.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—DEAR SIR:—Having recently noticed in the *Mail* some advice to farmers to sell their grain at the present low and unjust prices, and a reply in your valuable columns by Mr. Snowball, in which he showed that the price was unjust to the farming class—scarcely above the cost of producing—I could not help noticing a mistake the latter made regarding farmers being compelled to sell. I find upon inquiry, that in this section, at least, most of the wheat growers are compelled to put their grain in the market to meet their liabilities. Farmers pretty generally understand that the reason why they can get no more for their grain is not because the prices abroad are not high enough to warrant it, nor that the crop raised is in excess of the demand, but because the *transportation* is in the hands of a monopoly who are enabled to control the shipping, regulate the freights to suit themselves, and successfully avoid competion.

Now the reason and cause of this wrong I do not at present propose to inquire into; but, rather, how the evil may be met and successfully opposed; and on this I beg leave to offer a few suggestions, hoping that they may lead to an investigation of the subject and a successful effort on the part of the producers to get a just price for their grain—for on that depends the prosperity of this section. I think, therefore, it would be wisdom to start a Wheat Growers' Association, for the purpose of forming a Joint Stock Company that will be able to regulate and control the market here in the Valley to a certain extent, which if extended over the State will be able to regulate and control the price. My idea of the Company would be to incorporate and issue shares and raise funds to erect competent warehouses at shipping points, and a fund to be loaned on grain when put in store at a given rate per cent., and a regular established price for storage for grain while in the warehouses. By this means the Company will not only have made a paying investment, but those producers who are not yet able to hold their crops will not be forced to sell till they can get a just price; and the rise on the grain will bring that much more of the circulating medium into the county, and make times correspondingly easier. C. B.

Board of Supervisors.

Board met on Monday; all the members present.

A petition was presented from two hundred and fifty citizens for a turnpike road across the tules east of Woodland to Elkhorn. County Surveyors ordered to estimate cost of construction, and report first Monday in September.

Petition introduced to disincorporate the Town of Woodland, signed by 246 taxpayers. Set for hearing August 26th.

Petition for road from Davisville west. Objections filed by Sprague and Davidson, Attorneys for Mrs Hubbard, and petition set for hearing August 13th.

In matter of road from Cache Creek Canyon to the Quicksilver mines on west border of Yolo County. Favorable report from Surveyor.

Swamp Land petitions of Chris. Green and J. H. Glide, approved.

Order served upon the Sheriff not to receive any more prisoners in the County Jail after Tuesday next at 10 o'clock A.M.

Buckeye School House and Russell Road argued and taken under advisement.

In the matter of road from Cottonwood west to the foot hills, the papers being incomplete no action was taken.

Petition of R. L. Beamer to be set off from town limits, rejected.

Report of County Physician:—Full number treated for Month of July, 17; admitted, 11; discharged 9; under treatment, 8; cured, 5; relieved, 3; removed by friends, 1.

Board adjourned on Wednesday evening to meet again on Saturday—to-day. They also meet on the 13th and 26th for special business.

Obituary.

DIED, on the 8th instant, at his residence, ten miles northwest from Woodland, John Bemmerly, aged 48 years and 8 months, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany.

It becomes our painful duty to make the above announcement. Only last week we were called upon to chronicle the decease of J. Russ Smith, a neighbor of the now deceased, under very similar circumstances. Mr. Bemmerly, after having resided for some time in the Eastern States, emigrated to California in 1852, and settled in Yolo County in 1853, where he has ever since resided up to the time of his death. He was one of Yolo's most respected and most wealthy citizens, and his sudden death falls with crushing force upon a devoted and affectionate wife and four loving children—two boys and two girls, all under twelve years of age—and causes sincere sorrow to a very large circle of friends.

The funeral will take place from the family residence to-day (Saturday) at 10 o'clock—the burial at Cacheville. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

THE KNIGHTS ACCEPT.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that the Knights of Yolo and Woodland have received and accepted an invitation to attend and take part in the proceedings of the "Bay District Agricultural Association," to be held at San Francisco on the 27th inst. We understand that the selected Knights with their caparisoned chargers, appropriate costumes, accoutrements, etc., will proceed from Woodland to Sacramento, and thence by steamer to San Francisco. We like this; it sounds well for Yolo, and shows that the Knights have become renowned in the land. We wish them a pleasant time and look for the complete success of the expedition.

CLEARING THE GROUND.—The old schoolhouse is being moved to the northwest corner of the open space on which it has stood for so many years, to clear the ground turned over to the Railroad Company. The old building will be overhauled and thoroughly repaired, either for a business house or a private residence. The buildings lately owned by Messrs. Winchell and Peterson have been bought by L. Deitz and will be moved off soon—the principal one to be taken to the north side of Court street, near Mr. Dietz's residence.

"ST. PATRICK'S EVE."—This is the title of a work just received from the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, and sold at the low price of 50c; by Charles Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley," and many other popular works. "St. Patrick's Eve" shows up the abuses and oppression to which the Irish peasantry are subjected; the evils of the tenantry system, etc. It is well written. Anyone desiring it can obtain it by addressing the publisher and enclosing the price.

CALABOOSE.—In consequence of the action of the Board of Supervisors in regard to admitting prisoners arrested by the Town Authorities into the County Jail, the said Town Authorities at once determined to erect a calaboose for the use and behoof of the said Town of Woodland, the contract for which has been let and the building will be completed in a few days.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

THE AUGUST ALDINE is as good as a run into the country, and we should not be surprised to learn that it had gained thousands of subscribers among those who are too busy to take a summer jaunt. Perkins's illustrations of the Raymondskill, for example, are the finest pieces of rural scenery that we have ever seen in *The Aldine*. Another full page drawing is "The Old Oken Bucket," a delicious bit of country life, illustrating Woodworth's well known poem better than it has ever been done before. Burling's "Blue Birds," is a dainty bit of nature. Another glimpse of nature—not at all dainty—is Cary's "Old Squaw Pounding Cherries," a powerful realization of the condition of woman among the Indians. Besides these, we have "The Courtship of Miles Standish," a "Gypsy Girl at her Toilet," "The Forester's Happy Family," and a spirited view of "The Minster at Ulm." There is a capital Russian story, "Married in a Snow-Storm," a touching Spanish story, "Lalalo," from the Spanish of Fulgioso, by Helen S. Conant; "Worse than Small-Pox," A Few Words on Angling," "In the Woods," "Lamplight," "Blue Birds," "Hunting Snails," by Dr. T. M. Coan. There are editorials on "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Minster at Ulm," "Woman's Place," "Gypsies," and "The Forester's Happy Family;" and careful reviews of Mistral's "Mireio," and Shairp's "Studies in Poetry." Besides these papers there are three excellent poems, "Two," "Beside the Sea," and "The Sparrows' City," The subscription price of *The Aldine* is $5 per annum, which includes an elegant oil chromo, and the publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty St., N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AGENTS.—The publishers of Wood's Household Magazine, are now offering two beautifully tinted Crayon pictures representing the heads of a little boy and girl, and "Our Hope" and "Our Joy" are just the names proper to be given to the dear, bright, happy little faces. L. Prang & Co. originally published them at $4, but they are now offered with Wood's Magazine for one year at only $1.50. They are to be introduced by agents, who are allowed a handsome commission on this price, which makes a most desirable business for canvassers. While the Magazine alone is richly worth the money, the pictures are charming, and must be seen to be appreciated. For full particulars address S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

A MUSICAL TREAT.—The following selections of New Music can be had for Thirty cents by sending for the August number of Peters' Musical Monthly. The pieces are also published in sheet form at the prices annexed.

Meet Me, Maggie. Song and Chorus	Hays. 40c.
Bright Star that Crowns with Beauty. Song	Kucken. 30c.
Do not Weep so, Sister Darling. Song and Chorus	Stewart, 30c.
My Heart is Weary. Ballad	Gounod. 30c.
Jocus Polka. Four hands	Strauss. 25c.
Sunlight Schottische	Goote. 30c.
Georgie's Waltz	Kinkel. 35c.
Rosalba Polka Mazurka	Kleber. 40c.
Love's Caresses. Morceau elegante	Kinkel. 40c.

Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Five back numbers of Peters' Musical Monthly will be mailed, post paid, on receipt of $1.

FINED.—A discussion took place on the street the other day between two well known parties, and getting warmed up, they—or at least one of them—not being sufficiently choice in the selection of his language, was complained of by his opponent, arrested, brought before Justice Thompson and fined fifteen dollars.

STATE ASSESSMENT.—The value of assessable property of the State under the Codes, comes nearly up to 650,000,000, with the returns of seven counties yet to be received. For the year previous it amounted to but $273,538,000.

BAPTIST SERVICES.—Rev. E. H. Scott, of Vacaville, will preach in the Christian Church at 4 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, August 18th, one week from to-morrow. The public are invited.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The plastering is finished and the painters are engaged upon the inside of the new school-house. It will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large lot of school books —all kinds—suitable for all grades, in both the College and Public School, has just been opened at Simpson's drug store.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, at the residence of F. S. Freeman, August 1st, by Rev. W. H. Hill, of Sacramento, Prof. J. T. McConnell, of Hollister, Monterey County, to Miss Lilian E. Swain, of Woodland.

We acknowledge complimentary accompaniments with the above notice. Our friend McConnell and his beautiful bride have our heartfelt wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life of wedded bliss. And we trust they will conclude to make this place their home.

At the residence of L. Ludden, on the 7th instant, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro', Wm. H. Ludden and Miss Delaney E. Blair.

At the Capitol Hotel, Woodland, on the 3d instant, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro', John M. Kelley and Mrs. Mahania Lusero.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Woodland, on the 4th instant, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro', Hanford Hubbard and Miss Urith Clarke.

DIED.

At Cacheville, August 3d, Lucy E. Millsop aged 8 years 2 months and 1 day, daughter of Walter and Amanda Millsop.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON'T Hawk, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge and cure you.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The best and most efficient cure known for Dyspepsia and Indigestion is Dr. Henley's Celebrated I X L Bitters. Try it. Read advertisement in another column. my25-3m

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now general debility arises from and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels. ap10

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

Great Bargains!

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

—HAVE ON HAND—

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Summer Goods!

Which they are offering to sell at

FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambray Lawns,
Chambray Ginghams,
DRESS LINENS,
Piques,
Brilliantes,
Marseilles,
MUSLINS,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Summer Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Striped Shawls,
Lace Shawls,
LACE SACQUES,

—AND—

Summer Silks!

LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

my25-3m

NEW STORE.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC!

We have the pleasure to announce to the People of Yolo County that our Store has been completed and filled with a

Full Assortment of Goods!

Exactly suited to the wants of this community, having been selected with especial regard to the requirements of the People of Woodland and the surrounding country. Our stock consists in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
THE LATEST STYLES OF
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Gentlemen's Clothing!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes

Indeed, a Complete Stok of everything usually kept in a

First-Class Store!

We call special attention to our cheap Dress Goods at 25 cents per yard.

Also, a fair assortment in

Grenadines,
Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Silks,
Alpacas,
Merinos, Etc.

Also at very moderate prices.

One of the firm will always watch the market in San Francisco, and purchase goods to the very best advantage, so that with such facilities we can sell goods at

The Very Lowest Rates!

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and see for themselves.

Our Motto will be "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
Woodland, June 22, 1872. je22

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
je9-3m

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

Main St., Woodland.

—Dealers in—

DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,
CROCKERY,
CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
GLASSWARE, Etc.

AGENTS

— FOR —

BAKER & HAMILTON'S

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

☞ *JUST RECEIVED* ☜

—A—

Splendid Assortment

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN.

jy13-3m

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths,
Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plastor, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

au4-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
BLANK BOOKS,
DIARIES,
MEMORANDUMS,
ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

YOLO PLANING MILL,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER.

General Jobbing, Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

jy20-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

jy13-3m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

OWING TO THE

Abolition of Heavy Duties

HERETOFORE EXISTING

ON BURLAPS,

W. P. MICHENER

Sells Grain Bags $20 Per Thousand

Cheaper than the Combination can.

CALL OR SEND AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

—AT HIS—

BAG FACTORY,

No. 6 J Street, Sacramento.

je29-1f

TO FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN!

EXCELSIOR MACHINE OIL.

Superior to all lubricating oils, free from gum—prefered to all other oils in the East—and cheap. For sale by E. BYNUM & CO., Woodland. je8

GRAVEL YOUR WALKS.

GRAVEL YOUR WALKS AND ORNAMENT your Door and Yard thereby. CRAFT & ELLIOTT will furnish all who need it

At One Dollar Per Load,

and deliver it where desired—anywhere within the town limits.

March 9th, 1872. je6-3m

THE CACHEVILLE MILL

IS IN CONSTANT OPERATION.

Grists Ground on Arrival.

je29-3m E. H. EASTHAM, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY!

Elliott Brothers, Prop'rs,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.,

Opposite Gas and Water Works,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS

AND TEAMSTERS

Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.

REASONS WHY:

BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is perfect in all its parts.

BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage maker with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.

jy8-3m ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

my25-3m

OPPOSITION FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop!

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

jy20-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. H. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER.

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. jy13-3m

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Woodland and the surrounding country that he has located himself in Woodland for the purpose of

Teaching the French and German Languages,

And to this end will open a class as soon as a sufficient number of scholars shall have been attained. Private instruction will be given if desired.

Terms Very Moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the store of Mr. S. Kaufman, or at this office.

ALBERT H. UNGAR.

Refers to A. C. Keane, County Treasurer; T. C. Pockman, H. B. Wood, of Gray & Wood; Dr. Parramore, Cacheville. je17

$1,000 in Three Months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

Struggle of '72!

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History* and *Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens. Entirely original, the finest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send ONE DOLLAR for outfit, and secure territory at once. Terms, etc., furnished on application. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, August 10th, 1872.

Grand Reunion of Union and Confederate Soldiers in New York.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention a movement was set on foot by the Confederate Generals assembled in Baltimore, which will have a marked effect upon the country North and South. At the instance of Generals Imboden and Bradley T. Johnson, after a consultation with Generals Kilpatrick and Slocum of the North, it has been decided to hold a grand reunion of Northern and ex-confederate soldiers and officers in the city of New York during the month of September. The call will be issued in a few days, and the following Southern Generals have their names attached to the call: Generals Thomas L. Clingham, John B. Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee, Bradley T. Johnson and J. D. Imboden.

THE BLUE AND THE GREY.—BY F. M. FINCH.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron had fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one the Blue;
Under the other the Grey.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat;
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel the Blue;
Under the willow the Grey.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses the Blue;
Under the lilies the Grey.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning's sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold the blue;
Mellowed with gold the Grey.

So when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with rain the Blue;
Wet with rain the Grey.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of years now fading
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms the Blue;
Under the garlands the Grey.

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead,
Under the sod and the dew;
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Grey.

—Metropolitan Record, July 20.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

SAMUEL MERRIL, ex-Governor of Iowa, supports Greeley. Carry the news to Hiram.

SENATOR CARL SCHURZ says twice as many Republicans will vote for Greeley as was at first thought.

THE New Brunswick (N. J.) *Times* announces that Gov. Chas. S. Olden has decided to declare for Greeley and Brown.

THE San Francisco *Republican* dolefully confesses that "the condition of the Republican party in this State is such as gives cause for serious apprehensions to its earnest and sincere members."

NOW the report comes from Washington that in addition to Administration sending Secretaries Boutwell and Delano to North-Carolina on a stumping tour, *sixty-five thousand dollars* of the public funds was sent there to aid in carrying the State for the Grant ticket August 1st.

THE Oshkosh *Times* believes Greeley will carry Wisconsin. It says there are now more than one hundred Republican votes in Oshkosh pledged for the Cincinnati ticket, and the same proportion throughout the State would indicate a change of 15,370. It is confident Grant will lose the State by ten thousand.

P. T. BARNUM is for Greeley. He writes from Bridgeport, Connecticut, that he is about to organize a Greeley and Brown club in Bridgeport. He says that at least 500 Republicans and all the Democrats in Bridgeport will support the Cincinnati ticket, and about the same proportion throughout Connecticut

THE newspapers are publishing records of impromptu ballots under the head of "straws." The Hartford *Times* says that a vote taken on Saturday among the workmen in the work shops of the Western Railroad at Springfield resulted in just three votes for Grant—all the rest for Greeley; and there are about 300 workmen in the shops.

"THE Grant party relies for success upon reviving the war policy in the campaign which has just opened." So says the *Courier-Jouroal*, and very truly. It is well enough, however, that the administration should resort to this device. It has no other recourse. Its pledges of peace have all been foresworn —its perpetuation of the war, though suicidal, is its only consistent programme.

FRANK PIXLEY says: "If those who fought against the country are willing to vote for Greeley, why should we not extend the hand of fellowship to them? We are not bolters, but Conservative and genuine Liberal Republicans. General Grant after his election appointed General Longstreet, a rebel General, to an office, and if that was right we have a right to welcome back the whole Confederacy. Grant was applauded by the country when he told Lee and his hosts that he discharged them on their parole to return to their homes and become good citizens."

THE Philadelphia *Press* opposes the election of the Republican Pennsylvania State ticket, and Forney gives the following list of Republican papers that sustain the course of his *Press*: "The Doylestown *Intelligencer*, Delaware *Republican*, Scranton *Republican*, Honesdale *Citizen*, Downington *Journal*, Coatesville *Union*, Mechanicsburg *Journal*, Huntingdon *Globe*, Lancaster *Express*, Lancaster *Enterprise*, Butler *Eagle*, Meadville *Journal*, New Castle *Journal*, Beaver *Argus*, Lancaster *Volksfreund*, and Pittston *Comet*.

THE new stables of the White House are 70 by 80 feet, two stories in hight, with a Mansard roof. Their interior and exterior appointments are said to surpass even those of Robert Bonner's famous establishment. Their cost was nearly $50,000. No appropriation for such an end has been made. Every day of work upon them has been in deliberate violation of the law which requires specific grants of money for specific objects. Worse than this, the $50,000 has been taken from the funds appropriated by Congress for the new State Department.

A. & T. PORTER,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC., ETC.,

In the new brick building, opposite the College, Main street, Woodland.

HAVING REMOVED

From the old store into our New and spacious brick block, we are now better than ever prepared to supply families and the public with everything in the way of provisions. We have a large and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES,

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be surpassed in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES

Will be found with us at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of our trade.

FRUITS

Will receive special attention and the choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

Poultry and Eggs

Will be a leading feature of our establishment, and customers will be supplied with any number or quantity they may desire.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords. But we cannot enumerate all our different kinds of goods in an advertisement.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods on hand and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

A. & T. PORTER,
Opposite College, Main st., Woodland.
je1

"THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY."

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S

Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Money-Making

"VIBRATOR" THRESHERS,

And their elegant corvertible

"Mounted" Horse Powers.

Office and Factory, at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Recognized, in the trade and in the field, as the "leading thresher" of the period. FULLY ESTABLISHED through many years of successful use. ENDORSED by more than sixty thousand farmers and grain raisers who have employed and used them. IN USE in eighteen States and four Territories, with largely increasing demand and growing popularity. UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED as embodying the only true principle, and pronounced the "coming machine." PRE-EMINENT for saving grain, saving time, fast work, perfection of cleaning, adaptation to varying conditions of grain, convenience, ease of draft, and ease of management. PECULIARLY ADAPTED to handle flax, Timothy, Alfalfa and other seeds, so difficult with others. IN DEMAND by grain raisers, at remunerative prices, while neighboring machines are idle. ATTRACTIVE in simplicity of parts, having only four belts and one set of gears. SPECIALLY NOTICEABLE for making no "litter," and requiring no "cleaning up" process after it. ASCERTAINED BY FARMERS to save them the cost of their threshing bills, by the increased saving of grain alone, over and above the best of others. OBTAINING the "pick" of jobs and extra prices for its work. UNRIVALLED in durability, handiness, ease of management, ease of draft, elegant finish, substantial construction.

The Elegant "Mounted" Power,

Mounted on four wheels, where it remains when in operation. ATTRACTIVE FEATURES: securely fastened with two stakes: levers, tumbling rods, etc., carried with it; the "angling" line shaft, by which all short kinks are avoided in "coupling up" all boxes, journals, shaft and gears independent of the wood frame; gears "clutch" on; only one key used; convertible to different speeds, at trifling cost, to match other machines; of the lightest draft, very durable, easily and cheaply repaired; sold separately, if desired, and speeded to match other separators or machinery.

ALL PERSONS who think of buying a new Thresher and want the "leading machine," and all farmers who raise grain and want it threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are cordially invited to send me their address, and receive (FREE) our Illustrated Pamphlet and Circular, containing a full description of these superior machines, with other valuable information.

JOHN NICHOLS,
285 K. Street, Sacramento.

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

Agents at KNIGHT'S LANDING.
je8-3m

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.
Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.
Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. je22-3m

PETER S. GLASSCOCK,

DRUGGIST and Apothecary,

FRONT STREET.

KNIGHT'S LANDING.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Perfumery, Window Glass,

Together with every article usually found in a first-class Drug Store, which will be sold at Sacramento prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
jy13-3m

Property for Sale Cheap at Knight's Landing.

The undersigned offers for sale several HOUSES AND LOTS in the Town of Knight's Landing, at prices that cannot fail to suit anyone who wan s to purchase. Also, a Small Stock of GROCERIES, the owner wishing to retire from the business.

For particulars inquire at the corner of Railroad and Front streets, Knight's Landing.
mh30-6m E. H. ROEBERDY.

Morris Hyman

STILL IN THE FIELD

AND

IN FULL BLAST AGAIN!

I HAVE NOT SOLD OUT, (as has been reported,) but, on the contrary, in view of the excellent prospect for good crops this Summer, and in order to assist in supplying the increased demand which is sure to occur for all kinds of goods used in this community, have made arrangements to do

A Larger Trade than ever before!

With this view and determination I have recently purchased, on the best possible terms, so that my customers will get the benefit of

LOW PRICES!

A VERY FULL STOCK

Of Fashionable, Seasonable and Suitable Goods,

Particularly of the following description:

Fashionable and Staple DRY GOODS;

Men's and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Light and Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES;

A Large Assortment of SUMMER and DRESS HATS;

Also, a full line of FAMILY GROCERIES;

Indeed, almost everything needed for the comfort and convenience of a Family.

If you want to buy anything above enumerated, please call at my store

OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE,

Main St., Woodland,

And you will be sure to go away well pleased with your purchases, both as to quality and prices.

MORRIS HYMAN.
WOODLAND, May 15th, 1872. my18-3m

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Brushes,

Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

Postoffice Building,

jy27-3m **Woodland.**

Plantation Bitters

S. T.---1860---X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

ja13-1y

Lyon's Kathairon,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair, to Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a Barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses and a Clean Head, is noticeable and irresistible. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores. ja13-1y2

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

jy13-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS

Are acknowledged to be the most wholesome and efficient of Tonics and Recuperatives

READ PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES on back of each bottle.

None genuine without our Trade Mark blown on the bottle.

To sell other than the genuine article cuts of our bottle is a criminal offense, and we shall, when detected, prosecute such parties to the full extent of the law.

H. EPSTEIN & Co., Sole Proprietors,
518 Front st., S. F.
my25-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at
E. BYNUM & CO'S.

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage, Blasting-Powder, Fuse, Amunition, Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints. Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

my11-3m GRAY & WOOD.

STOVES AND TINWARE!

WM. L. OGBURN

Having succeeded to the business of the late

E. T. BARNUM,

Will conduct the same upon a square, straightforward basis.

I keep on hand a full assortment of

COOKING STOVES

—AND—

RANGES!

Parlor and Office Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,

PATENT PUMPS, Etc.

TIN ROOFING

Done in the most substantial manner, and

OLD ROOFS REPAIRED.

☞ My patrons may rely upon receiving proper attention, and also upon finding all goods as represented.

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Bank of Woodland.

☞ The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.
my18-3m WM. L. OGBURN.

GRIGGS & FRIGGENS,

(Under Odd Fellows' Hall,)

BANK BLOCK, WOODLAND,

Dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,

QUEENSWARE,

Table Cutlery, Etc.

LEATHER, PEGS, STOCKS, ETC.,
For Shoemakers.

☞ **Cash Paid for Poultry and Eggs.**

Give us a Call.

je22-3m GRIGGS & FRIGGENS.

WM. H. WINNE. SAM. CALDWELL.

YOLO PLANING MILL.

WINNE & CALDWELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash and Inside Blinds.

MOULDINGS KEPT ON HAND.

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, STORE FRONTS, Etc.

☞ Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing done to order.

☞ Contracts taken and Jobbing promptly attended to at San Francisco prices. my24-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First street, (east side) opposite F. S. Freeman's store, near Capital Hotel.

SCHLUER & SIEBER

Have opened a Bakery in Woodland, and will keep on hand a fresh supply of BREAD, PIES CAKES, etc., etc.

Crackers, of All Kinds,

Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☞ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. my18-3m

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. E. L. CLARK.
my4-tf

SELLING OFF!

CHEAP!

Retiring from Business!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE PURCHASES.

S. HYMAN'S

IS THE PLACE!

Store Opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

As I wish to retire from the mercantile business, I have determined to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Etc.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

And invite the public to

Call and Examine my Goods.

To any person desirous of purchasing my Stock entire, with the privilege of Renting or Leasing the Store, a splendid opportunity is offered. The whole stock will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The stand is one of the best in the flourishing town of Woodland.

Call and See.

S. HYMAN.

jy6-3m

THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing
Most simple, Durable & Effective
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household
Possessing Special Important Advantages over all others
Elegance, Variety of Sewing Beauty or Workmanship
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
The Elastic Stitch
Strong, durable and Admired by all.
Either Side can be used at the Latest & most useful Improvements
Shuttle Stitch alike on both sides preferred by some
MACHINES Making one style of stitch, will be exchanged for the other, if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for price list and sample of Sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MARTIN MYERS,
Agent at Woodland.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

an3-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

FARMERS,

Try Reindollar's Horse Powder

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per package, or five for one dollar. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,
je1-3m Woodland, Cal.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

BAPTISED IN FIRE.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A Universal Newspaper.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation and the world.

A Truthful Record.

The PHENIX will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

Accounts of the Fire.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

Chicago and the News.

It will, for a time be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

Fireside Companion and Newspaper.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting-room.

Beautiful Illustrations.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from Photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, "By Our Special Artist" who was not "on the spot;" and thus give a series of PERFECT VIEWS, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burned city.

Happy Hours.

That beautiful literary journal, "HAPPY HOURS," whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the PHENIX, which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A Special Feature.

The PHENIX will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book, paper or other publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and the PHENIX will fill the bill.

A Paper for the People.

The PHENIX is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight-page, forty-column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

The First Number.

The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 11th, and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or sending away, and for its accurate illustrations.

Its Basis.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

New Subscribers.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers, we will send the PHENIX for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2,50.

Premiums.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year, we will give to every person who subscribes for the PHENIX during the month of November, a beautiful steel plate engraving, worth $2 50, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

Subscribe Now.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise. Price of subscription $2 00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere

PHENIX PUBLISHING CO.,
52 West Madison Street,
no25-1y Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. J. K. SMITH.
jes-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

J. H. BROGAN.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. jes-3m

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

je1-3m HENRY RICKER.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK, &c., &c., &c.,

No. **114 J** street,.....SACRAMENTO

jy13-3m

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,
Jy20 SACRAMENTO. 3m

SOMETHING NEW, HANDY AND SAVING:

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT!

E. BYNUM & CO. are Sole Agents for the County for the sale of the above superior Paints—already mixed—in convenient packages, of All Shades desired. Anybody who can use a brush can do a first-rate job. Directions on the package. Samples to be seen at the Store. je8-3m

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Northeast corner

JACKSON AND KEARNY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT

Eradicator of Special complaints

—FORMERLY OF—

Lock Hospital, London,

Nine years in Sacramento, and the last ten years in San Francisco, has

Returned to Practice.

After devoting to the practice of his profession and the successful treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES

Forty Years of his Life,

He determined to retire from his profession and devote the remainder of his days to the quiet enjoyment of private life; but the constant applications from the suffering everywhere, calling him to their relief, finally determined him to visit once more the scene of his early triumphs, LOCK HOSPITAL, and to spend a year within its wards in familiarizing himself with all the

New Methods

Of treatment in that celebrated institution and then devote a few more years of his life to the alleviation of suffering humanity. He is again located at his old office, corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, San Francisco, where for ten years previous, his practice as a SPECIALIST resulted in the cure of all cases brought under his care. The Doctor's motto is: "Honorable and successful treatment and moderate charges to all."

My Plan is Purely Vegetable,

Destroying the disease and purifying the blood, so that there is no danger of secondary symptoms.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And diseases arising from the use of Mercury, such as pains in the shin-bones, swellings of the different joints of the body, running sores, etc., and impurities of the blood, cured in a short time by the use of my VEGETABLE MIXTURES, known only to myself.

Seminal Weakness.

Should you be afflicted with any of the following symptoms, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Nervousness and General Debility, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas and Depression of Spirits, Evil Foreboding, Self-distrust, and aversion to society, consult Dr. Tozer at once, and he will restore you to perfect health.

My Monthly Restorative Pills

Were never known to fail in giving relief in the cases for which they were recommended, and are to be obtained only at my office. Price FIVE DOLLARS, with full directions on each box. Sent by mail or express.

To Correspondents.

Patients of either sex residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. TOZER, can, by submiting a written statement of the case to the Doctor, receive all the attention and medicine necessary to effect a cure, without the necessity of a personal interview.

All letters strictly confidential, opened and answered by the Doctor himself.

Consultation, at the office or by letter, FREE.

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER,
Cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.
San Francisco.

ENTRANCE ON KEARNY ST. ap20-3m

THE

FLORENCE

Will sew everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES MORE WORK, MORE KINDS OF WORK, AND BETTER WORK,

Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well and giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to without expense of any kind to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
19 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,
ja20 **Agents at Woodland.**

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY.

No. 632 Kearney Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, Weakness, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin diseases of years standing, and Ulcered Legs, etc., successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON

Has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 632 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has retrieved with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Produces with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, furred tongue, fœted breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use. By inclosing $10 in coin, in a registered letter, through the Post Office or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

A package of medicine will be forwarded express to any part of the Union.

Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.

Private entrance on Commercial street.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address: DR. J. F. GIBBON,
mh2-1y P. O. Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal.

my25-1y

Stage Line

To Cacheville, Cache Creek and BUCKEYE.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND EXPRESS.

The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 8 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Cacheville, Stage leaves Woodland daily —Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of the Cars; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Returns from all points same day.

oc2-1f A. S. HOUSE, Proprietor

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. WOODLAND, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872. NO. 38.

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AGENTS WANTED—Bancroft & Co.; F. Dewing & Co.
ARTIFICIAL STONE—Pacific Stone Company.
BOILER WORKS—McAfee, Spiers & Co.; San Francisco Boiler Works.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY—Bancroft & Co.; John G. Hodge & Co.; Hitchcock & Co.; T. K. Zeh.
BUSINESS COLLEGE—Heald's.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY—D. M. Bishop & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANT—W. L. Witham.
CLOTHING—Benner Bros; T. R. Church.
DOORS, SASH, ETC—D. A. McDonald & Co.
DRUGS, ETC.—Dickey's Creme de Lis.
FOUNDRIES—Columbia Foundry.
GROCERIES—Bowen Bros.
HARDWARE, ETC.—Baker & Hamilton; Jacob Underhill & Co.
HAT PRESSES—Kirkeal Manufacturing Company.
HOTELS—American Exchange.
LAMPS, PATENT AND ADVERTISING—E. M. Boesch.
LIFE INSURANCE—California Mutual Life.
MAGAZINES—Overland Monthly.
PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIEWS—Edouart & Cobb; A. A. Hasellne.
PIANOS AND ORGANS—Bancroft & Co., Arion Piano.
PAINTS—Averill's Chemical Paint.
PRINTERS—John H. Carmany & Co.; Bruce.
PROVISION PACKERS—J. Y. Wilson & Co.
PURCHASING AGENCY—P. C. Newspaper Union.
SCALES—Fairbanks, Hutchinson & Co.
SEWING MACHINES—"Domestic;" Home Shuttle; New Wilson; W. B. Higgins, Willcox & Gibbs.
SHELLS—A. A. Hasellne.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES—J. R. Robinson.
SPICES AND YEAST POWDER—M. M. Boyd & Co.
WINDMILLS—W. L. Tuttin.

The Quaker Meeting. 1688.

[From the Germantown Pilgrim, an unpublished poem]

Fair First-day morning's, steeped in summer calm,
Warm, tender, restful, sweet with woodland balm,
Came to him like some mother-hallowed psalm.

To the tired grinder at the noisy wheel
Of labor, winding off from memory's reel
A golden thread of music with no peal

Of bells to call them to the house of praise.
The scattered settlers through green forest ways,
Walked meetingward. In reverent amaze

The Indian trapper saw them from the dim
Shade of the alders, on the rivulet's rim,
Seek the Great Spirit's house to talk with Him.

There, through the gathered stillness, multiplied
And made intense by sympathy, outside
The sparrows sang, and the gold robin cried

A-swing upon his elm. A faint perfume
Breathed through the open windows of the room,
From locust-trees heavy with clustered bloom.

Thither, perchance, sore-tried confessors came,
Whose fervor jail nor pillory could tame—
Proud of the cropped ears meant to be their shame.

Men who had eaten Slavery's bitter bread
In Indian isles; pale women, who had bled
Under the hangman's lash, and bravely said

God's message through their prison's iron bars;
And gray old soldier-converts, seamed with scars,
From every stricken field of England's wars.

Lowly before the Unseen Presence knelt
Each waiting heart, till, haply, some one felt
On his moved lips the silence melt.

Or, without spoken words, low breathings stole
Of a diviner life from soul to soul,
Baptizing in one tender thought the whole.

When shaken hands announced the meeting o'er,
The friendly group still lingered near the door,
Greeting, inquiring, sharing all the store

Of weekly tidings. Meanwhile youth and maid
Down the green vistas of the woodland strayed,
Whispered and smiled and oft their feet delayed.

And solemn meeting, summer sky and wood,
Old, kindly faces, youth and maidenhood,
Seemed like God's new creation, very good.

And greeting all with quiet smile and word,
Pastorious went his way. The unscared bird
Sang at his side, scarcely the squirrel stirred

At his hushed footstep on the mossy sod;
And wheresoe'er the good man looked or trod
He felt the peace of Nature and of God.

—*John G. Whittier, in N. Y. Independent.*

The Emeralds.

One wintry afternoon in January, away up in the bleak attic of a wretched tenement house, a pale, sad-eyed woman sat sewing. The garment on which she was engaged was very rich and costly, being a handsome party dress. The twilight closed in rapidly, with a blinding fall of snow, and a bitter, wailing blast, that made the windows rattle in their casements. Still the pale-faced woman stitched on.

"Mother," piped a slender voice from the cot beneath the window, "shall you get the fine dress done? Oh mother, I'm so hungry, if I could only have some tea, and a bit o' sausage."

The mother worked on steadily for a few moments, pausing only to brush a tear from her white cheek, and then she arose and shook out the glittering robe.

"'Tis done at last," she said; "now mother's poor little girl can have her supper, only be patient a little longer, Flora. Ross, Ross, where are you, my boy?"

A manly little fellow came out from the little bedroom beyond.

"The fine dress is done, Ross," said his mother, "and you must run home with it as fast as ever you can. Miss Garcia will be out of patience, I know. Tell her I couldn't finish it one moment sooner, and ask her to give you the money. We must have it to-night. And you can stop in at Mr. Roy's as you come back and buy some coal, and we must have some bread and tea, and a mite of butter, and you must get a sausage, Ross, for poor little Flora."

"I'll get 'em all, mother," he said "and be back in no time. You shall have a big sausage, little sis," he added, turning towards the cot.

The little girl nodded her curly head, and her great, wistful eyes sparkled with delight.

"And you shall have half of it, Ross," she piped, in her slender, bird-voice.

"Hadn't you better put on your thick jacket, my boy?" continued the mother "the wind cuts like a knife."

"Pshew, little mother; I don't mind the wind." And away he went, down the creaking flight of stairs, and out in the storm.

In her splendid mansion on Fifth Avenue, Miss Garcia Fontenay was in a perfect furore of impatience and anger. Her dear five hundred friends were assembling in the halls below, and her handsome dress had not come home. What did that beggar woman mean by disappointing her? At that moment there was a ring at the door, and a voice in the hall.

"Please tell Miss Garcia my mother could not finish it sooner, and she wants the money to-night."

The servant took up the handsome dress and message.

"I'll never give her another stitch of work," cried the angry beauty; "I ought to have had it three hours ago. Here, Fanchon, come and dress me at once, there's not a moment to lose! No, I can't pay to-night, I haven't time. He must call to-morrow."

"But we're no fire, and nothing to eat, and my little sister is sick," called the boy, pushing up the grand stairway.

"Shut that door, Fanchon!" commanded Miss Garcia. And the door was closed in his face.

From her perch at the parlor window, little Pansie watched the whole scene, her violet eyes distended with childish amazement.

"Poor little boy," she said, as Ross disappeared down the stairway, "sister Garcia ought to pay him. It must be dreadful to have no fire and nothing to eat."

She stood for a moment, balancing herself on the tip of one dainty foot, her rosebud face grave and reflective:—then a sudden thought flooded her blue eyes with sunshine, and snatching something from the table, she darted down stairs. The servant had just closed the street door, but she fluttered past him like a humming bird and opened it. On the steps sat Ross, brave little fellow that he was, his face in his hands, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"What's the matter, little boy?" questioned Pansie.

Ross looked up, half believing that it was the face of an angel looking down upon him through the whirling snow flakes.

"O, I cannot go home without the money," he sobbed; "poor mother worked hard, and little Flora is sick and so hungry."

Pansie's eyes glistened like stars.

"Here," she said, "do you take this, little boy, and buy her lots o' nice things. 'Tis worth a great deal; papa bought it for my birthday present, but do you take it and welcome."

She extended her dimpled hands, and something like a shower of falling stars tinkled at the boy's feet. He caught it up in a maze—a necklace of emeralds, lustrous, gleaming things set in tawny Indian gold.

"No, no!" he cried, running up to where she stood; I can't take this, take it back."

But Pansie shook her curly head.

"You shall take it," she commanded imperiously. "I've lots o' jewelry and fine things—run home now and buy your sister something nice to eat."

She closed the door with a bang, and Ross stood irresolute in the stormy gloom. Should he ring the bell and return the jewels to Pansie's father, or should he do as she had bid him? He thought of his mother and poor hungry little Flora watching wistfully for his return. He could not go back and see them starve. With a sudden feeling of desperation, he thrust the glittering necklace in his bosom, and dashed down the snowy street.

The gas light blazed brilliantly in a fashionable jewelry establishment, and its bland proprietor looked down inquiringly on little Ross, as he approached the glittering counter.

"Would you like to buy this, sir?"

There was a tremor in the boy's voice as he asked the question, and the hand that held up the emerald necklace shook visibly. The lapidary took the gems, examined them closely for a moment, and then shot a sharp glance at the child.

"See here," he said, presently, his voice stern and commanding, "I want to know how you came by this?"

The boy's clear eyes fell, he blushed and stammered, evidently embarrassed. The jeweler put aside the emeralds, and taking the lad's arm, led him into a small ante-room.

"You are a thief, sir," he said. "That necklace belongs to Mr. Fontenay:—he bought it off me not one month ago. You stole it. You are a thief!"

The little fellow straightened himself, and his brown eyes blazed.

"I am not a thief," he retorted. "I didn't steal that necklace—a kind little girl gave it to me, and I know it was wrong to take it, but—but—my mother and sister are starving."

The jeweler hesitated.

"You don't look like a thief," he said, "but I will send for Mr. Fontenay, that will settle the matter at once."

He despatched a messenger accordingly, and Ross sat down in one corner, and sobbed bitterly, as he heard the driving winds, and thought of his mother and poor little Flora. In half an hour Mr. Fontenay came bringing his daughter, little Pansie, with him. The little creature darted in like a humming-bird, her cheeks ablaze, her eyes flashing lightning.

"He didn't steal my emeralds!" she cried.

"I gave 'em to him to sell 'em and buy bread for his little sister."

Ross sprang to his feet, struggling hard to keep back his tears. He put out his little brown hand, which Pansie instantly clasped in both her chubby palms.

"I am not a thief, sir" he said at last addressing Mr. Fontenay; "I never stole anything in my life. I know it was wrong to take the necklace, but—but sir, my little sister is sick and she is starving."

The merchant drew his hand across his eyes.

"You're a manly little fellow," he said, patting the lad's head, "and I do not in the least blame you, but we'll take back Pansie's emeralds, and she will give you something more available. Here Pansie, give this to your little friend."

He put a gold piece into Pansie's hand, which she tendered to Ross. With the injunction that he should run straight home, and buy lots of goodies for his sister: a command he was not slow to obey.

"I think we'll not lose sight of the little fellow," continued Mr. Fontenay, as Ross disappeared in the stormy darkness, "shall we, pet? Let's see. what we can do to help him? He's a promising young lad, and an honest one I'm sure. Mr. Lenox, you're in need of an errand boy, why not try him? I wish you would."

The jeweler consented to Pansie's great delight, and on the following day Ross was duly established as errand boy in the fashionable establishment.

Fifteen years after, one blustering March morning, a young man sat behind the counter of a thriving jewelry establishment in one of the Northern cities. He was a handsome man, a scholar and a traveler, a man of taste, intellect and money, for he was junior partner in the firm, which was a prosperous one. But despite all this good fortune, Ross Dunbar was not happy. His mother and little Flora had gone to their long home, and he was utterly alone, without kith or kin in the wide world.

Sitting alone that morning, with the roar of the March winds in his ears, his thoughts were running back to the days of his boyhood, to his mother's humble home. How vivid the past seemed, and how dear and sacred, despite its privations and sorrows. His eys grew dim and his heart swelled. All were gone over the wide waters of time and change.

A tender smile softened his sad face as he recalled that stormy night, when he sat sobbing on the steps of Mr. Fontenay's mansion and little Pansie taking pity on him, dropped her string of emeralds. Darling little Pansie, the remembrance of her sweet face as he saw it through the snow wreaths that night, haunted him constantly. In all that fifteen years, never for one hour had he forgotten her. But she was gone; lost to him forever.

His reverie was broken by the entrance of a customer, a lady closely cloaked and veiled. She approached the counter, with a jewel-case in her hand.

"Would you buy these, sir," she asked simply, in a clear, sweet voice that stirred the young man's heart as no other woman's voice had power to do.

He took the casket and unclosed it, and spread out its contents. A watch, elegant and costly, a diamond ring, one or two rubies, and an emerald necklace. Ross Dunbar barely suppressed a cry of surprise as his eyes fell upon it. He turned it over with eager, trembling fingers, and there on the clasp was the name that had lived in his heart for so many long years; "Little Pansie."

"You wish to sell them all?" he asked, striving to steady his voice and the wild throbbing of his heart.

The lady hesitated an instant; then she put out a slender hand, and drew the emeralds toward her.

"I dislike to part with this," she said, "it was my father's gift—and—and—but no matter, take them all; I must have the money."

In her eagerness she had thrown aside her veil, revealing a lily face lit up by lustrous sapphire eyes. Ross Dunbar stood silent a moment, every nerve in his manly frame thrilling with supreme delight. He had found her at last, the one idol of his life.

"They are very fine gems," he said after a moment, "and I am willing to give you a fair price—suppose we say one thousand dollars, will that do?"

The girl flashed a dazzling glance of glad surprise from beneath her heavy veil.

"So much as that," she said tremulously. "You are very kind, sir. O, you can not know how much this money will help me!"

The young man made a polite reply, and proceeded to put aside the jewels, and to draw a check for the money. The March winds were still blustering without, and the girl shivered, and drew her wraps closer as she started out.

"Won't you let me run down to the bank for you?" said the jeweler, catching up his hat. "You can play shop-lady the while; it won't be but a minute or two."

"But I am troubling you so," she faltered.

"Not a bit; just take this warm seat, please, you'll not likely to have any customers." And seating her beside his desk, he took the check, and hurried out.

Pansie Fontenay threw back her veil, and leaned her head upon her hand, a puzzled reflective look playing upon her sweet, sad face.

"Where have I seen his face?" she asked herself over and over again. "It is so familiar. Who in the world can it be?"

His return broke in upon her meditations, and, receiving her money, she hurried away to her humble lodgings.

The following afternoon was even more blustering and stormy; the wind roared, and the sleet beat and tinkled against the windows of the little room in which Pansie and her father sat. Severe misfortune and reverses had reduced them to poverty, and the old man being an invalid, all the care fell upon Pansie's slender shoulders. She sat busy with her sewing, while her father read aloud from a new book, which she had bought for him with some of the money received for her jewels. Her sweet face was wan and sad, and her future stretched before her, sad and hopeless and gloomy.

There was a ring at the door, and a servant brought up a package for Miss Fontenay. An exquisite bunch of pansies, fragrant and golden-hearted, done up in tissue-paper, and attached to them a card, bearing the simple word, "Ross Dunbar has not forgotten Little Pansie."

Pansie sat amazed for a moment, and then a rich bloom drifted up to her white cheeks.

"O father!" she cried, "I knew him—I knew him! O, we have found Ross at last!"

An instant later Ross was in the room, clasping her fluttering hands in his and looking into her blue eyes with a glance that brought the rosy blushes to her face.

And a few weeks later, when the blustering winds were over, and the blue-birds sang in the hedges, and the golden-hearted pansies bloomed on the garden-borders, little Pansie became Ross Dunbar's wife, and, for her bridal gift, he gave her back her string of emeralds.

Shaving a Millionaire.

Every body who lives in New Jersey will recollect Billy Gibbons, the millionaire. He was an eccentric man, and numerous stories are told of his freaks. Here is one of them:

It seems that Billy, while in a country village, in which he owned some property, stepped into a barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was full of customers, and the old gentleman quietly waited for his turn.

A customer, who was under the barber's hands when the old gentleman came in, asked the "knight of the razor," in an undertone, if he knew who that was? and, on receiving a negative reply, he informed him in a whisper, it was "Old Billy Gibbons, the richest man in the State."

"Gad," said the barber, "I'll charge him for his shave."

Accordingly, after the old man had had that operation performed, he was somewhat surprised upon asking the price to be told "Seventy-five cents."

"Seventy-five cents!" said he quietly, "isn't that rather a high price?"

"Its my price," said he of the lather-brush, independently, "and as this is the only barber's shop in the place, them as comes into it must pay what I ask."

To the old man this was evidently a knock-down argument, for he drew three-quarters of a dollar from his pocket, paid them over to the barber, and left the shop.

A short time after he was in close conversation with the landlord of a tavern hard by, and the topic of conversation was "barbers' shops."

"Why is it," said he, "there's only one barber's shop in town? There seems to be nearly enough work for two."

"Well, there used to be two," said the landlord, "till last winter, when this new man came up from the city and opened a new shop, and as every thing in it was fresh and new, folks sort of deserted Bill Harrington's shop, which had been going for nigh fourteen years."

"But didn't this Bill do good work? didn't he shave well, and—cheap?"

"Well, as for that," said the landlord, 'Bill did his work well enough, but his shop wasn't on the main street like the new one, and didn't have so many pictures and handsome curtains, and folks got in the way of thinking the new chap was more scientific and brought more city fashions with him, though to tell the truth," said the landlord, striking a chin sown with a beard resembling screen wire, "I never want a lighter touch or a keener razor than Bill Harrington's."

"City fashions—eh?" growled the old man. "So the new man's city fashions shut up the other barber's shop?"

"Well, not exactly," said the landlord, "though things never did seem to go well with Bill after the new shop opened;—first, one of his little children died of a fever; then his wife was sick a long time, and Bill had a big bill to pay at the doctor's; then as a last misfortune, his shop burned down one night, tools, brushes, furniture, and all, and no insurance.

"Well," said the old man, pettishly, "why don't he start again?"

"Start again!" said the communicative landlord, "why, bless your soul, he hasn't got any thing to start with."

"H—m—m! Where does this man live?" asked the old man.

He was directed, and ere long was in conversation with the unfortunate tonsor, who corroborated the landlord's story.

"Why don't you take a new shop?" said the old man, "there's a new one in the block right opposite the other barber's shop."

"What," said the other, "you must be crazy. Why, that block belongs to old Billy Gibbons; he'd never let one of these stores for a barber's shop; they are a mighty sight too good; besides that, I haven't got twenty dollars in the world to fit it up with."

"You don't know old Billy Gibbons as well as I do," said the other. "Now listen to me. If you can have that shop all fitted up, rent free, what will you work in it for by the month?—what is the least you can live on?"

This proposition somewhat startled the unfortunate hair-dresser, who finally found words to stammer out that perhaps twelve or fifteen dollars a month would be about enough.

"Pshaw!" said the old man "that won't do. Now listen to me—I'll give you that store, rent free, one year, and engage your services six months, all on these conditions. You are to shave and cut hair for every body that applies to you, and take no pay; just charge it all to me, and for your services I'll pay you twenty dollars a month, payable in advance—pay to commence now," continued he, placing two ten dollar notes on the table before the astonished barber—who, it is almost unnecessary to state, accepted the proposition, and who was still more surprised to learn that it was Billy Gibbons himself who had hired him.

In a few days the inhabitants of that village were astonished by the appearance of a splendid new barber's shop, far surpassing the other in elegance of appointments, and in which, with new mugs, soaps, razors, and perfumes, stood a barber and assistant ready to do duty on the heads and beards of the people. Over the door was inscribed, "William Harrington, Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon."

The people were not long in ascertaining or availing themselves of the privileges of this establishment, and it is not to be wondered that it was crowded and the other deserted. The other held out some weeks, suspecting this free shaving—for Bill kept his secret well—was but a dodge to entice customers away, who would soon be charged as usual; but when at the end of six weeks he found Billy working away as usual, charging not a cent for his labor, and having money to spend in the bargain, he came to the conclusion that he must have drawn a prize in the lottery, or stumbled upon a gold mine, and was keeping a barber's shop for fun, so he closed his shop in despair, and left the place.

Meantime, "Bill Harrington" kept on busy as a bee, and one fine morning his employer stepped in, and, without a word, sat down, and was shaved; on rising from his chair he asked to see the score for the six months past. The barber exhibited it, and after a careful calculation, the old man said:

"Plenty of customers, eh?"

"Lots of 'em," said the barber, "never did such a business in my life!"

"Well," replied Money Bags, "you have kept the account well. I see I've paid you one hundred and twenty dollars for services—all right—and there are three hundred and thirty charged for shaving all that applied; now, this furniture cost one hundred and eight dollars; balance due you one hundred and two dollars. Here it is. Now you own this furniture, and are to have this shop rent free six months longer, and after to-day you are to charge the regular price for work, for your pay from me stops to-day."

This of course the barber gladly assented to.

"But," said the old man, on leaving, "take care you never cheat a man by charging ten times the usual price for a shave; for it may be another 'old Billy Gibbons.'"

A HUSBAND advertises thus: "My wife Maria has strayed or has been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, anybody can do so if they see fit; for, as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay hern."

A man in London lately, in making a return of his income to the tax commissioners, wrote on the paper, "For the last three years, my income has been somewhat under a hundred and fifty pounds. In future, it will be more precarious, as the man is dead from whom I borrowed most of the money."

TWO CURIOUS NEEDLES.—The King of Prussia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marveled much how such minute articles could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see that in this respect even something still finer and more perfect could be created. The borer—that is, the workman whose business it is to bore the eyes in the needle—asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile. He placed it at once under the boring machine, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished king.

The second curious needle is in possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which will immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle, scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle, moreover, can be opened. It contains a number of smaller needles, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

BREATHING.—Because we are familiar with the process of inhaling and expelling air from the chest, it excites neither surprise nor thought. Scarcely do we realize, indeed, that life depends upon movements so simple that they are completely involuntary. It is a curious fact that every living thing, from animals to the whole vegetable kingdom, is just as dependent for life on atmospheric air as men. Trees breathe through their leaves. If torn away, the trunk will languish and die. Were all the leaves of a fully grown apple-tree placed side by side, were it possible to have their edges exactly touch, so as to appear like a carpet, it is calculated they would cover more than an acre of ground. Some of the gigantic forest-trees yield leaves enough to cover an area of two acres very nearly. Our own lungs afford an absorbing surface on which air infringes equal to almost one hundred square feet, as it is assumed by some physiologists. By taking a breath of air, about six millions of minute cells, which make up the body of the lungs, are distended; and, at that instant of inflation, oxygen is separated from it and taken into the system. Life, therefore, is solely and exclusively sustained by that element; and yet so simply is the complicated process performed within us, that we forget to be thankful for the life so preserved, or to admire the wonderful human machinery.

YEAST.—Very few people know that yeast is a plant. To the ordinary observer, it is nothing more in appearance than a thick, creamy froth, which makes the bread rise and the beer work; but to the man of science, examining it with the aid of a microscope, it reveals itself as the simplest form of a large and very interesting class of plants. The yeast-plant is, in fact, a species of fungus. It is the simplest form of those growths of which molds and mildews on the one hand, puff-balls, mushrooms, and ruffles, on the other hand, are the more highly organized kinds. Yeast, and the vinegar-plant, or "mother" as it is sometimes called, are the forms in which it vegetates under various circumstances, when well supplied with food. Mildew, or mold, is its fruit; and its appearance upon preserved vegetable substances or liquids is an indication that the mischief is far advanced; for these are but the fruit of the fungus, which it only bears when arrived at maturity. The seeds, or "spores," from which all these plants are developed, are so minute that they are constantly wafted about by every current of air, and deposited in every spot where they can find a resting-place. Their growth is very rapid; and so tenacious are they of life, that only the extremes of heat and cold can affect them.

PREPARING TO PLAY.—Oliver Wendell Holmes says, this is the way women prepare to play on the piano: "It was a young woman with as many white flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music-stool a whirl or two, and fluffed down on to it like a twirl of soap-suds in a hand-basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked her wrists and hands to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key-board, from the growling end down to the little squeaky one. Then those two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down upon a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still, you could hear your hair growing. Then another howl, as if the piano had got two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and then a grand clatter and scramble and string of jumps, up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than like any thing I call music."

THE CARAT.—Possibly many people have speculated upon the precise meaning of the word "carat." It is an imaginary weight, that expresses the fineness of gold, or the proportions of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, an ounce of gold of twenty-two carats fine is gold of which twenty-two parts out of twenty-four are pure, the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metal; the weight of four grains, used by jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls, is sometimes called diamond weight—the carat consisting of four nominal grains, a little lighter than four grains troy, or seventy-four and one-sixteenth carat grains being equal to seventy-two grains troy. The term of weighing carat derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree, called *kaura*. This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been, from a very remote period, used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India, also, the bean is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

ANECDOTES.

LORD NORBURY'S PRETENDED MISTAKE.—Lord Norbury had frequently observed a low prisoners' attorney touting in the dock for business among the prisoners, and was determined to punish him. So, on one occasion, as the attorney was climbing over the rails of the dock, after conferring with the prisoners, his lordship, pretending to mistake him for a prisoner, called out to the jailer:

"Jailer, put that man back—one of your prisoners is escaping."

Whereupon the jailer thrust the lawyer back into the dock; but having worked his way to the front of the dock, he addressed the judge, when the following conversation took place between them:

"My lord, there is a mistake. I am an attorney."

"I am very sorry, sir, indeed, to see a gentleman of your respectable position in the dock as a prisoner."

"But, my lord, I have not committed any crime."

"O sir, I have nothing to say to that—*that* must be decided by a jury of your countrymen."

"But, my lord, there is no charge, no indictment against me."

"Then, sir, you will be discharged by public proclamation at the end of the assizes," ordering the jailer to put back the prisoner. Whereupon the officer thrust back the limb of the law, and kept him until the rising of the court, when his lordship sent to the jailer a message instructing him to let him out.

Gumb's Dog.

Gumbs, who lives next door to us, has bought a new dog. He needs a new one. His last dog used to bark all night in the yard until, in frantic desperation, we would shy boots and cologne bottles and furniture at him. But he always went on worse; and in the morning Gumbs would come calmly out and gather up those missiles and carry them into the house. He has more than twenty pairs of boots and slippers in his possession, besides chair legs, and cakes of soap, and hair-brushes, and match-safes, and towel-racks. And he never had the manliness to offer to give them back. On the contrary, he trained that dog to sit by the front gate and seize us by the leg when we came out, apparently for the purpose of securing some more boots. But we poisoned him one night, and the next morning Gumbs threw the carcass over into our yard. We returned it. Gumbs returned it. We both stayed at home that day, and spent the time handing that dog to one another over the fence. Then we hired an Irishman to stand there night and day to return the deceased to Gumbs' yard. Then Gumbs also engaged an Irishman. It was exhilarating work. The corpse probably traversed that fence six or seven thousand times in every twenty-four hours. He must have become familiar with the route, even if he was dead. At last he wore away with so much handling, and on the last day the Irishmen whiled away the hours by flinging only the tail at each other. Our Irishman at last buried the tail and resigned. And now Gumbs has got a new dog. It will be excessively singular if we do not fish for that dog some evening soon with a codfish line and a piece of beef, and run him up all of a sudden to our window and launch him into the sewer.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Western paper tells the following story of a college chum: H—, a member of one of the classes, was distinguished not less for dry wit and sly waggary than for his address in evading the writing of themes, and in palming off the brain-coined currency of others as his legitimate "tender." One Monday morning he read a theme of unusual merit; but Professor A—— "smelled a rat," and as H—— finished and sat down in the pride of conscious innocence, asked:

"Is that original, H——?"

"Yes sir."

"Are you sure of it?" queried the professor, doubtingly.

"Why, yes, sir" replied H——, with the imperturbable gravity and that pasteboard countenance he always wore, "it had original over it in the paper I took it from!"

GOOD FOR THE LADY.—Cap. Judkins, for many years commander of one of the Cunard line of steamers, had a certain way occasionally of expressing himself in reply to what he deemed pointless questions from the passengers. In fact, a dovelike sweetness of manner was not the commander's best point.

On one of his latest voyages he had among the passengers Bishop Littlejohn and wife, of Long Island. Mrs Littlejohn one day, being near the commander, asked him if it was not going to rain.

"Ask the cook," was the bluff reply.

"I beg pardon," said Mrs. Littlejohn, "*am I not speaking to the cook?*"

History has not informed us as to the precise phraseology of his response.

A Pennsylvania young man had a young lady friend, "who was the forthnate possessor of a half dozen gold fish. He went angling one day and caught a pound trout. He preserved it alive, thinking it would be a nice companion for the gold fish, and concluded to surprise the young lady by putting it in the aquarium while she was away. The surprise was complete, for the trout swallowed all the gold fish, and then calmly turned over on its dorsal fin and died of indigestion.

A minister made an interminable call upon a young lady of his acquaint ance. Her little daughter, who was present, grew very weary of his conversation, and at last whispered, in an audible key, "Didn't he bring his amen with him, mamma?"

At one of the schools in Cornwall, England, the inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children sagely quoted in reply the text, "No man can serve two masters."

A youth of Chester, Mass., who was enamored of a young lady in that town, was too bashful to pop the question in person, so he went to Pittsfield and telegraphed her, "Will you marry me?" He waited an hour or two in a fever of anxiety for the reply, and he got it in this brief but pointed sentence, "No, you fool," and he had to pay for his ladylove's dispatch besides.

"Now, gentlemen," said a peripatetic lecturer to a somewhat noisy crowd who had gathered at one of his seances in an Eastern village, "how would you like to hear a good blackguard story? All in favor raise their hand." Nine-tenths of the dexter paws instantly went up, and there was a sudden hush of all noisy demonstrations. The lecturer went on with his original subject for a few minutes, when some incautious individual broke out, "Say, where's the story?" "Bless you," was the reply, "I did not intend to tell any such story. I only wanted to know how many blackguards are present." You might of heard a pin drop any time during the lecture after that.

If there is any folly greater than that of pouring kerosene oil upon the smouldering cinders to make them kindle, it is filling a kerosene lamp while burning. A Celtic maiden in Ohio was lately guilty of this foolishness and has been thereby spoiled for all useful or ornamental purposes.

THAT geniel philosopher, Josh Billings, says, a large policy of Life Insurance doesn't exactly make a man's corpse smile at his widow, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

A Countryman, strolling through New London recently, hand and hand with his Phyllis, impatient to visit the circus, exclaimed, on seeing a bunch of bananas suspended in front of one of the fruit stores, "I'll be mowed, Sophrony, if them ain't the biggest beans I ever seen!"

Please illustrate the difference between a blunder and a mistake. Certainly: when a man on leaving a social party takes a poor hat in place of his own good one, he makes a blunder; but when he takes a good hat in place of his own poor one, he makes a mistake.

"Where was bishop Latimer burned to death?" asked a teacher in a commanding voice. "Joshua knows," said a little girl at the bottom of the class. "Well," said the teacher, "if Joshua knows he may tell." "In the fire," replied Joshua, looking very grave and wise.

A Scotch peasant girl, on arriving for the first time at the turnpike gate nearest Glasgow, knocked and inquired, "Is this Glasgow?" and being answered in the affirmative, asked, "Is Peggy in?"

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—Mr. Seward, speaking of the great wall of China, examined during his late visit to the East, says: "The Chinese have been for at least two or three thousand years a wall-making people. It would bankrupt New York or Paris to build the walls of the city of Pekin. The great wall of China is the wall of the world. It is forty feet high. The lower thirty feet is of hewn limestone or granite. Two modern carriages may pass each other on the summit. It has a parapet throughout its whole length, with convenient staircases, buttresses, and garrison houses at every quarter mile, and it runs not by cutting down hills and raising valleys, but over the uneven crests of the mountains and down through their gorges, a distance of a thousand miles. Admiral Rogers and I calculated that it would cost more to build the great wall of China through its extent of one thousand miles, than it has cost to build the fifty-five thousand miles of railroad in the United States. What a commentary it is upon the ephemeral range of the human intellect to see this great utilitarian enterprise, so necessary and effective two thousand years ago, now not merely useless, but an incumbrance and an obstruction!"

Stamps Abolished.

The new law, passed by Congress, abolishes stamps on the following papers:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.
Affidavits.
All agreements or contracts, or renewal of the same.
Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.
Assignments, of a lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, or any thing else.
Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or any thing of that kind now taxed by stamps.
Bills of lading, and receipts, in the United States, or for anywhere else.
Bills of sale, of any kind.
Bonds of indemnification, of any kind.
Bond-administrator or guardian, or any thing that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp.
Brokers' notes.
Certificates of measurement of any thing.
Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamp.
Charter, or its renewal, or a charter-party of any kind.
All contracts or agreements.
Conveyance, any part of the work of conveying.
Indorsement of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.
Entry for consumption, warehousing, or withdrawal.
Gaugers' returns.
Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc. (life, marine, inland, and fire).
Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.
Legal documents. Writ, or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, etc., letters of administration, testamentary, etc.
Manifests at custom-house, or anywhere else, or for any purpose.
Mortgage of any kind.
Passage-ticket to any place in the world.
Pawners' checks.
Power of attorney for any purpose.
Probate of will, of any kind.
Promissory note for any thing.
Protest of any kind.
Quitclaim deed.
Receipt. Now generally exempt; and, if included in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.
Sheriffs' return.
Trust-deed.
Warehouse receipt.
Warrant of attorney.
Weighers' return, of any character.

RETAINED.

The tax of two cents on checks, drafts, and orders, is all of Schedule D that is retained. And this is the detail of the stamp abolitions in the law of June 6, 1872.

Kicked by a Mule.

Jake Johnson had a mule. There was nothing remarkable in the mere fact of his being the possessor of such an animal; but there was something peculiar about this mule. He, the animal, could kick higher, hit harder on the slightest provocation, and act uglier than any other mule on record.

One morning, riding his property to market, Jake met Jim Boggs, against whom he had an old, but concealed grudge. He knew Boggs's weakness lay in bragging and betting; therefore, he saluted him accordingly: "How are you, Jim? Fine morning."

"Hearty, squire," responded Jim. "Fine weather. Nice mule that you have. Will he do to bet on?"

"Bet on? Guess he will do that. I tell you, Jim Boggs, he's the best mule in this county."

"Great smash! Is that so?" ejaculated Jim.

"Solid truth, every word of it. Tell you confidentially: Jim, I am taking him down for betting purposes. I bet he can kick a fly off from any man without its hurting him."

"Now look here, squire," said Jim, "I am not a betting character, but I'll bet you something on that myself."

"Jim, there's no use; don't bet. I don't want to win your money."

"Don't be alarmed, squire; I'll take such bets as them every time."

"Well, if you are determined to bet, I will risk a small stake, say five dollars."

"All right, squire, you're my man. But who'll kick the fly off? There is no one here but you and I. You try it."

"No," says Johnson, "I have to be by the mule's head, to order him."

"Oh! yaas," says Jim. "Then, probably, I'm the man. Wa'll, I'll do it; but you are to bet ten against my five, if I risk it."

"All right," quoth the squire, "there is a fly on your shoulder. Stand still." And Johnson adjusted the mule.

"Whist, Jeevey!" said he.

The mule raised his heels with such velocity and force that Boggs rose in the air like a bird, and alighted on all fours in a muddy ditch, bang up against a rail-fence.

Rising, in a towering rage, he exclaimed: "Yaas, that is smart! I knew your darned mule couldn't do it. You had all that put up. I wouldn't be kicked like that for fifty dollars. You can just fork over them ere stakes for it, any way."

"Not so fast, Jim! Jeevey did just what I said he could do; that is, kick a fly off a man without its hurting him. You see, the mule is not injured by the operation. However, if you are not satisfied we'll try it again as often as you wish."

"The deuce take you," growled Jim, "I'd rather have a barn fall on me at once than that critter kick me again. Keep the stakes; but say nothing about it."

And Boggs went off in bitterness of soul, murmuring to himself: "Sold, by thunder! and kicked by a mule!"

FARM AND GARDEN.

CUTTINGS OF ROSES.—Roses are propagated chiefly by cuttings, layers, and buds. Cuttings of the hardy kind of roses will strike easily in July and August. Hybrid Perpetual, Chinese, and Bourbon, with all the other kinds, will grow steadily if the cutting has, what gardeners term, a heel: that is, cut off close to the old wood. Three, four, or even six eyes can be left above-ground. Plant them, it is recommended, in wet sand. A dozen cuttings can be set an inch apart, close to the pot; and the sand should not be allowed to dry at all. If covered with a "cloche," or hand-glass, a moist temperature will be kept up, and, in two or three weeks, they will commence to grow.

LAYERING ROSES.—Roses grown as dwarfs or bushes are the kind that will layer advantageously. Loosen the soil about the plant, then choose a good shoot, strip off a few leaves from six inches to two feet from the point of the shoot; insert a sharp knife just behind an eye, on the upper side of the shoot, and pass it carefully upward, cutting about half through the stem, and from an inch to two inches in length. Open the soil, head down the shoot, and press it in; peg it down with a hair-pin, or a bit of wood, two or three inches beneath the soil, and cover it firmly. Each layer should be tied to a stake to prevent the wind from disturbing the roots. June, July, and August are the best for layering. If the weather is dry and hot, water frequently. Don't let the layers dry up. About October and November they will be large enough to take away. Cut them off within two inches of the root, and transplant them wherever they are desired. In the Spring prune the stem down to three or four eyes, and they will bloom finely.

The Chinese method of layering is often more successful than any other: At the end of July, or beginning of August, they select a strong shoot of the same year's growth, tongue it, as described above, and put in it a small stone to keep the split open, and bind a handful of fresh, green moss around the tongue. This must be kept constantly wet, and the tiny roots will shoot forth into the moss so rapidly that in five or six weeks the layer can be removed from the parent-stalk. The roots can be planted without disturbing the moss, and fine plants are thus procured.

BUDDING ROSES.—Budding roses is a very simple process, and an old razor can do duty for a budding-knife, and the handle of an old toothbrush, if scraped down smooth, will answer for a wedge. The latter part of June to the middle of August is the best season for budding; or, when the bark of the stalk can be easily removed from the wood, this is a sure sign that one can bud with success. Take a smooth part of the stem at the height you desire, and on the side least exposed to the sun; with the razor make a horizontal cut across the bark through to the wood, but not into it; from the centre of this cross-cut make one straight down the stem, an inch or more in length; these two cuts should be in a form of a T. Now, prepare the bud, or shield, as it is termed. Slice it off from the rose you desire to bud from at one cut, and the shoot must be cut off close to the main stalk; then the bud is sliced off, with a portion of the old wood adhering to it; most of this should be picked out, but a little at the back of the bud is essential to life. If you make a hole through its bark, throw it away; it will not grow. Now, with the thin edge of a toothbrush-handle turn back the stem on each side of the straight cut, and insert the bud close to the wood, and fit it in accurately and firmly to the cross-cut in the turned back bark. On this close contact of these two barks will depend the success of your operation. Lay the turned back bark closely over the bud, or shield, and with woolen yarn, or a bit of bass-wood, bind it down, leaving the point of the bud clear. Common adhesive plaster is said to be better for this purpose than either yarn or bass. A handful of damp moss should be tied around the whole, leaving the tiny point of the bud exposed to the air. In six weeks, at the farthest, these ties can be removed.—*Journal of the Farm.*

SEED POTATOES.—Andrew S. Fuller, agricultural editor of the *Sun*, says: "The number of pieces of potatoes to the hill will depend somewhat upon their size and the number of eyes upon each. We think that a piece of potato containing three or four eyes is just as good as a larger one, or even a whole tuber. Three or four pieces are enough for a hill; but we have abandoned the hill system, and now plant in drills, placing the pieces one foot apart, and the rows three or four feet apart. We have found by careful experiments that we obtain a larger yield by planting drills, without increasing the cost of production. The past season we planted several new varieties of potatoes, and used pieces containtng but one eye, and the yield was as large as where more seed was used.

CAKED UDDERS.—The most efficacious remedies are bleeding about one week before the period of gestation expires, and the withdrawal of the milk from the udder so soon as it begins to fill to any extent. These apply at the time of calving; but signs of caked udder at other times should be allayed by bleeding and a dose of one tablespoonful of saltpetre, dissolved, and given in the cow's drink, or mixed with meal. If cows are occasionally troubled with caked bags, an admixture of saltpetre, with their salt, will usually have an allaying effect on the difficulty. High feed engenders the disease, and should be diminished in such case, especially before and following the dropping of the calf. If a fleam is not to be had readily, a slit in the end of the tail is nearly as advantageous as blood-letting with that instrument.

OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH.—The following is a good recipe: Slake one-half bushel of good lime in hot water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain through a sieve or coarse cloth, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in hot water; three pounds of rice-flour, boiled to a thin paste; half pound of Spanish whiting (if white is the color wanted), and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix all these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days before it is used. Before it is applied, it should be put in a kettle and heated nearly to the boiling point. The heat should be kept up to as high a point as is consistent with the safety of the brushes, all the while it is being put on. It may be applied with a painter's or whitewasher's brush. If you want a red color, leave out the Spanish whiting, and substitute Venetian red, or red ochre. For brown, use brown umber. A delicate yellow may be made by using French yellow-ochre. Other colors may be produced by using other pigments. It is not desirable, however, to use any of the paints made from lead, as they are likely to sink to the bottom of the dish.

COW THAT LEAKS HER MILK.—It is sometimes prevented by placing an Indian-rubber ring around the teat after milking. Another way is to milk the cow three times a day. This we think the better method. Another way often practiced, is to apply a small quantity of collodion to the end of the teat after milking. This forms at once, a thin rough membrane, or skin, which will prevent leakage, and is easily removed before milking. Collodion may be had at the druggists.

HEALTHFUL EFFECTS OF TOMATOES.—The tomato is one of the most healthful as well as one of the most universally liked of all other vegetables. Its healthy qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table; it may be eaten three times a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone, or with salt, pepper, vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage, and in the utmost quantity that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity; in this respect as valuable, perhaps, as berries, currants, and similar fruits. The tomato-season ends with the frost; if hung up in a well ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to the vines, the "love-apple" will continue to ripen until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry, nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great advantage for the benefit of invalids, and of all who are fond of the tomato.

SOAKING SEED IN DRY TIMES.—This is practiced to a considerable extent, but we have observed that it is a risky operation unless particular attention is paid to putting the soil in suitable condition. A soaked seed, in dry and lumpy soil, is almost sure to perish if the drought is prolonged. The dry earth, and the air in the crevices around the germ, extract the moisture before the roots form and begin to absorb food from the soil. But if the soil is well pulverized, so that its natural condition is somewhat moist, and the seed is then covered very deep, it will usually live. Those who endeavor to hasten growth, by soaking the seed previous to planting, should take care to use the roller, and harrow without stint.—*Rural Home.*

A COUPLE of fellows went to a cheap lodging-house in Philadelphia for a room. Being shown to one, they asked the landlord if there were any bugs about.

"No, no, not a bug," was the reply.

A troubled sleep and blotched skins the next morning convinced them that the landlord had told them an untruth, and when they went down in the morning to pay their bill, they took occasion to pitch into him.

"I thought you said there were no bugs in that room," said one of them.

"Neither is there; there isn't a single bug in my house," persisted the landlord.

"No," was the reply, "not a *single* one, I should say. But, on the contrary, I think they are all *married* and have large families!"

The landlord had nothing to say.

CONTRACTS have been given out for building the air-line railroad between Philadelphia and New York, passing through Bucks County, thence by Newark, and joining the Stanhope road to New York. The road will cost $6,000,000, and work is to begin immediately. The route is some miles shorter than the present one, and it is proposed to make the run between the two cities in two hours and fifteen minutes. The terminus of the road at Philadelphia will be the Ninth and Green Street depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Adulteration.

Many years ago, in the days of our fathers and grandfathers, it was considered dishonorable and base to sell impure articles of any kind. If we mistake not, pepper was one of the first articles adulterated. A few shrewd men kept what was called pepper dust, which they mixed with the pure article, and were thereby able to make large profits. They were at first careful to keep this private, or, at least, *quiet*. Men of ingenuity began to try experiments, the intricate mysteries of chemistry became more widely known, and, little by little, the more expensive spices and similar articles were mixed with substances so closely resembling the original that the cheat could not readily be discovered. This kind of shrewd *business tact* has been brought to perfection within the past ten years, since certain imported articles have been so high. It does not speak well for the morals of the age, but it must be confessed that the adulteration of coffee, spices, cream tartar, and a hundred other articles, has at last become respectable, and business men generally consider this sort of *management* not only honorable, but necessary. At the present time there is only one firm in San Francisco that manufactures and sells pure spices. And what shall we say of the people? Through false notions of economy, they prefer to measure every thing by the price per pound and greedily swallow large quantities of unhealthy and poisonous stuff which was never designed for the human stomach. We hope that the time will come when the Board of Health of every city will employ a chemist to examine articles offered for sale in our groceries, and have the power to throw into the street any article which is found to contain injurious or poisonous substances.

Special Notices.

Sewing Machines.

Something New Regarding Them — The Extension of Patents — A New Feature in the Trade — The Clearance Sale of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company — Its Effect upon the Trade — The Advantage to the Poorer Classes.

Almost daily, something new is coming to light in the great Sewing Machine Interest, which has assumed such huge proportions during the past few years, employing millions of capital, and affording a means of sustenance to thousands of both sexes. Just now the interest of the public, in connection with the Sewing Machine Trade, centres upon Congress, where an effort is making to secure the extension of an important patent in which all Sewing Machine Companies have a common interest. What the result will be it is impossible to conjecture; but even if it should be adverse to the Sewing Machine Interest, we surmise that the doors of the trade will hardly be thrown open to piratical competition; as there are, doubtless, behind this patent, others, from which Sewing Machine-men can defend their interests. Whatever may be the result, the several companies are fully aware of the importance of activity, and, consequently, there was never a time when the stir in the Sewing Machine World was so unceasing, and the parties interested more earnest in their efforts to advance the material interests of their respective machines.

A significant, and by the way, a somewhat novel feature of the trade, was the great "clearing out" sale of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, the 17th and 18th instant. This company had, since January 1, accumulated some twelve hundred machines, of the double-thread varieties, which had been taken in as part payment for their own machines. These they determined to dispose of at public instead of private sale, as has been their custom heretofore. As might have been expected, the idea created a sensation in the Sewing Machine World; and while the Willcox & Gibbs Company, doubtless, intended simply to dispose of an accumulation which had become somewhat cumbersome, the effects reach much farther and cannot fail to have an important and beneficial influence upon the business of the company.

The Willcox & Gibbs Company could not possibly have hit upon a happier method of bringing their claim to superiority before the public than by offering at public sale the result of their active competition with the rival companies. In fact, behind this systematic clearing out of second-hand machines there is a lesson which can not but be apparent even to a casual observer, and which the public would do well to regard. Here are twelve hundred machines of every two-thread variety, taken out during a period of three months, to make way for the Willcox & Gibbbs Machine. And why? Because, according to the verdict of their former owners, the latter machine is preferable. This verdict must be regarded as an honest one, for it is hardly to be expected that a person who has invested in so costly a necessity as a sewing machine will give it up at a sacrifice of from one-half to three-quarters of its original cost, and that, too, perhaps, within a few months after its purchase, without first thoroughly testing its merits as compared with those of its successors; and the fact that so many are taken out after such a test, is significant.

The effect upon the trade in general of a sale of such proportions, throwing upon the market many machines—not a few of them but a short time out of the shops of their respective manufacturers, all in good order, and all the trophies of a machine of an entirely different principle, won by the closest comparison of respective merits—can hardly be estimated. The Willcox & Gibbs Company have attained their object, and disposed of their accumulation of second-hand machines; but, in doing so, they have produced an effect such as is but seldom the result of transactions of this character by bringing their own machine and its peculiar features into direct and public contrast with those of their competitors. The companies, whose machines have been thus unceremoniously disposed of, can not but feel that they have been somewhat thrown in the shade by the efforts of their vigorous rival, and that the moral effect of the transaction is adverse to their claims. It is possible that they may adopt a similar line of policy, but the Willcox & Gibbs Company have the advantage of being the first in this peculiar field; and if the claim urged by them—that their machines are not taken up to any great extent—be true, such a procedure would only redound to their further benefit, as tending to show the great disproportion existing between the number of machines of other companies taken up by them, and the number of their machines taken up by other companies.—*N. Y. Commercial, April 20.*

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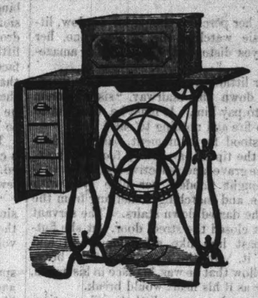

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